Professor Hughes Bennet Edinburgh

ON MEDICAL REFORM.

With the Author's compli

18 Corporations, 792 Teachers and Examiners, 930 annual Students—51 degrees. At nearly all the Colleges the Fellowship and Vote obtained by money, and 19-20ths of the Members of the Profession have no voice in the various Corporations to which they belong. The Members of the Medical Council are most of them Lecturers, Teachers, and Examiners, and have a direct interest in supporting the Corporations, and in glutting the diploma market.

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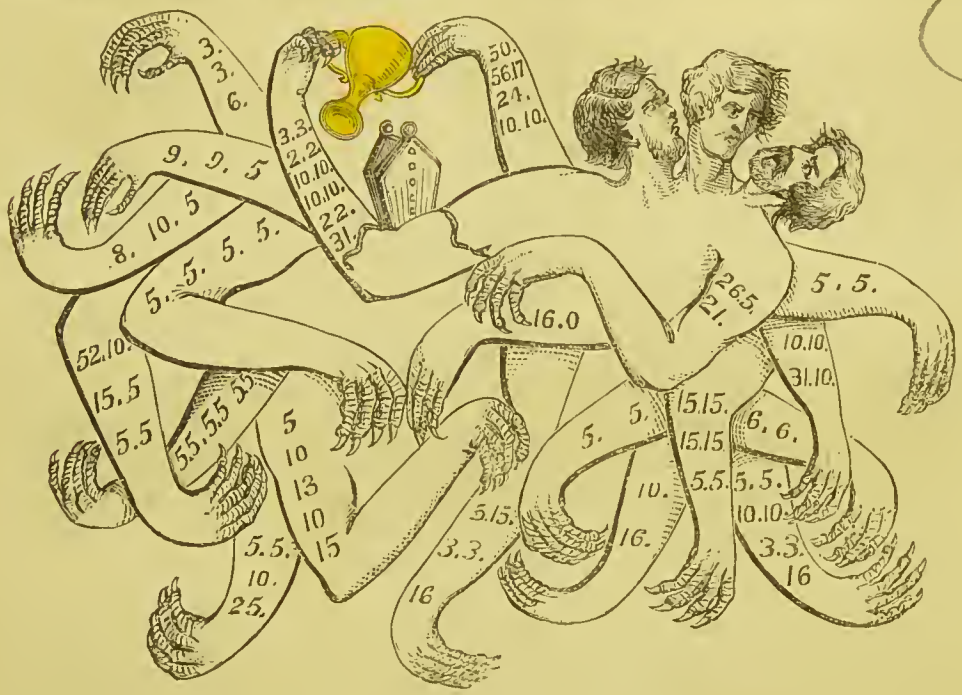

Now discord reigns in Britain's favor'd clime,
Three monstrous heads guard Med'cine's sacred shrine,
More monstrous far than Cerberus of old,
For twenty limbs an ugly body fold,
And stop its progress, for when one would go
In the right path, another holds it low,
And Fashion, curse of science, Folly's tool,
Measures all parchment by a golden rule.—*The Author.*

A LETTER

To the General Council of Medical Education, on the Adjudication of the Carmichael Prize, (£200.,) May 4th, 1868, on Medical Reform and on Medical Education, to Dr. Mapother, one of the Council of the Irish College of Surgeons (who should have been an Adjudicator), by his three colleagues, and their erroneous report on the Prize Essay, including a verbatim summary of the Author's unsuccessful Essay for the same Prize.

BY

EDWARDS CRISP, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C.

Late Physician to the Metropolitan Dispensary; one of the Vice-Presidents of the Pathological Society of London; one of the Vice-Presidents of the St. Andrew's Graduates' Association, &c., &c.

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PREFACE.

My motive for printing this pamphlet at the present juncture is the belief that its extensive circulation will tend to forward the advent of a Representative Faculty of Medicine, or Representativo Council, in each of the three Kingdoms, which I have advocated for the last thirty-three years. I have deferred the publication, because I think that it is more likely to be of service at the present time, when a new Medical Bill is about to engage the attention of the House of Commons.

Dr. Mapother in his preface states "that he has introduced some topics for the purpose of rendering his essay moro intelligible to legislators to whom copies are to be sent." My aim will be in this preface, and in commenting upon somo of Dr. Mapother's erroneous statements, to furnish information to legislators, to the press, and to other influential persons who take an interest in the vital question of Medical Reform, a subject infinitely more important to the public than any that has occupied the attention of Parliament during the present Session.

The reader, I trust, will give me credit for pursuing this course solely on public grounds. I had never heard of Dr. Mapother until the Prize was awarded, and I am entirely unacquainted with his three colleagues, the adjudicators. *If Dr. Mapother's Essay, with all its misstatements and grammatical errors, had contained any practical and consistent plan of Medical Reform, I should not have taken the course I have done.*

Another motive for this publication is the intimation recently given by the Government to tho Medical Council to the effect that this nearly self-elected body, the Committee of Corporations, must set its house in order, and that no scheme of reform will be acceptable to tho legislature that is not comprehensive and uniform. The day is gone by for making grades and distinctions in the chambers of death, and for mapping out science to suit the pockets of a few favoured individuals. The time is passed when the Medical Attendant of the Prime Minister shall have more influence than the united voices of the profession!

What should we think if Government appointed a Committee of Railway Directors to manage the railways of the United

Kingdom, and to look after their own interests; yet such is absolutely the present condition of our Medical Government—a nearly self-elected corporate clique of examiners and teachers whose interest it has been to keep up grades and distinctions, to glut the diploma market with fifty-one diplomas and degrees, the number that can now be obtained in the United Kingdom. And during the last Meeting of the Council, (July, 1869,) a great deal of time was wasted in discussing the propriety of registering another degree, that of Doctor of State Medicine—this was carried by thirteen to nine. What next? If this Council were much longer in existence we should have a new degree every year! In France, Austria, Prussia, Belgium, and in all civilized countries there is uniformity of examinations and curricula and one medico-chirurgical diploma.

What can be more condemnatory of our whole system of Medical Government than the fact, that whilst all English and American Students who can afford it go to Paris, Berlin, or Vienna, such a *rara avis* as a Foreign Student but seldom visits our shores—that all our chemists, and they are "few and far between," have obtained the foundation of their knowledge in foreign countries?

In the analysis I have made of the qualifications of the Members of the Profession, to shew its chaotic state, I have been obliged to speak of gentlemen with one degree, but it must not be inferred that a man with one qualification is necessarily inferior to another with half-a-dozen. If he has well practised dissection of the body, what Dr. Mapother (p. 145) calls "the third great element in Medical and Surgical education," the nature of his diploma is of minor importance. Examinations will not teach him his profession; he has to learn this afterwards, and he is often too glad to forget much of the theoretical teaching of the Schools. All should lay aside petty jealousies and invidious comparisons, and endeavour to obtain uniformity of curricula, uniformity of examinations, and uniformity of fees, in each of the three Kingdoms. It must be remembered also that I only speak of men in their corporate capacities. For the purpose of shewing the part I have taken in the important question of Medical Reform, and at the risk of being charged with egotism and vanity, let me quote the following. In 1837 I was one of the first Members of the British Medical Association, which numbered among its Associates Drs. Marshall Hall, Grant, Granville, Copeland, James Johnson, G. Webster, A. J. Thompson, and Messrs. Liston, Grainger, Pilcher, Farr, Brady, Wakley, &c.

The subjoined abstract of my speech at the first meeting of this Association I quote from the "Lancet," 1837, January 21, p. 606. "The argument used by Dr. Thompson has been this—That the public are not sufficiently enlightened to distinguish men of talent. If they are ignorant, it is our duty to enlighten them, and I hope that the plan we propose will effect that end. According to the present state of Medical affairs, the public have no opportunity of drawing the distinction. (Applause.) Every man who puts a coloured bottle in a shop-window is called a 'Doctor,' and Chemists and Surgeons have that appellation commonly assigned to them. But if there be a Faculty of Medicine, and if all be *compelled to undergo one description of examination*, and our public institutions and hospitals be thrown open, then will the public be better able to appreciate the man of talent. (Applause.) Dr. Thompson's arguments therefore fall to the ground; certainly his assertions ought not to stand uncontradicted." (Applause.)

In 1850 I started the "London Medical Examiner, and One Faculty Journal," where, in the first volume, page 30, I suggested the following plan of Medical Reform:—

"The reader must recollect that the unjust and exclusive corporations of England have driven men to Scotland and to the Continent to procure degrees.

Now let us suggest a remedy for this monstrous evil, which we venture to assert no man unconnected with the corporations dares *openly* defend.

1. That a Faculty of Medicine shall be formed in England, Ireland and Scotland, and that each Faculty shall be composed of all the legally qualified practitioners who belong to the Universities, Colleges or Halls of the respective countries.

2. That all who enter the medical profession shall, *after five years*, undergo a preliminary examination in mathematics and the English, Greek and Latin languages. The Examiners to be appointed by Government, and not to be members of the medical profession.

3. That the Medical Senate, or Examining Board, shall be at once formed of eighteen members, who shall be elected in the following manner. The six Examiners in the practice of Medicine, Pathology, and Medical Jurisprudence, by the fellows, members, licentiates, and extra licentiates of the College of Physicians, and all the graduates of British Universities who *practise as physicians*. The Examiners in Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery, by the members of the College of Surgeons of London, and the graduates of the University of London. Six Examiners in Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, by the graduates of the University of London, the members of the Apothecaries' Company, and by all in practice before 1815, who register as general practitioners, excepting those who keep shops and openly trade in drugs.

4. That the Examiners shall not be teachers, and shall receive a fixed salary.

5. That every candidate for the diploma of the Faculty shall undergo four examinations, and that there shall be an interval of six months between each. The first examination in Anatomy and Physiology; 2nd. Chemistry, Materia Medica, Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, and Botany; 3rd. Practice of Medicine, Pathology, and Medical Jurisprudence; 4th. Surgery.

6. That no candidate shall be allowed to present himself for the first of these examinations until he is twenty years of age, and has undergone such preliminary examination and course of study, as the said Faculty shall direct.

7. That the verbal examinations shall be open to every legally qualified practitioner.

8. That all persons examined and admitted members of the said Faculty, shall receive the title of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery.

9. That the six Examiners appointed by Government for the preliminary examination, and the eighteen last mentioned Examiners, shall constitute the Senate of the London Faculty of Medicine.

10. That the Faculties of Ireland and Scotland shall be elected as before mentioned, and that all members of these Faculties shall be privileged to practice in any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

11. That the said medical Senate shall regulate all matters relating to the price of the diploma, the charge for attendance upon lectures and hospital practice, subject, however, to the control of Government.

12. That the Senate shall be empowered by law to enforce a general registration of all legally qualified practitioners, and to prosecute all those who practise illegally.

The above is only an outline of the plan which we believe could be easily carried out. Many modifications and improvements may be effected, but let the *representative system* be once established, and the matters of detail are of little importance. Some would prefer the election of a General Council who should choose the Examiners; but this we think would make the matter more complicated and expensive, and also might give rise to favoritism."

Last year (1869) I forwarded the above to each of the Members of the Council of Medical Education with the following query:—"May I, in conclusion, beg of you to turn from this death drama to my plan of Medical Reform, 1850, and ask yourself what a stimulus might have been given to medical science—what an amount of misery might have been averted—what a salvation of human life might have been gained, if the plan I suggested eighteen years since had been carried out?"

At the same time I placed before the Medical Council a letter "On the increase of half-qualified Practitioners since the passing of the Medical Act, 1858," shewing that in this respect the Act had been positively injurious; that from the year 1859 to 1867 751 persons had been registered with one qualification only.

My letter was ordered to be entered on the minutes and to be referred to the Committee on "The Licensing Bodies and Registration of Students." The report of the Committee ("Dublin Medical Press," July 15th, page 67) was to the following effect, viz.:—"That it may be desirable to have an official analysis under the care of the Registrar of the Medical Council, such as that made by Dr. Crisp. That the Council has no power under the Medical Act to interfere with the number and kind of qualifications that practitioners choose, and that the consideration of Dr. Crisp's representative Faculty of Medicine does not come within the scope of duty of this Committee."

It must at once occur to the reader, that the Council has the power of recommending a change of laws, and of pointing out to the Government the present chaotic state of the profession; it will also appear strange to him that this Council could have been ten years in existence without being furnished with the analysis above alluded to. But the most remarkable point connected with the answer of the Council is that within a few months of the date of this letter, the same Council, although the consideration of a National Faculty of Medicine "does not come within their scope," in answer to the Lord President's letter, February 2, 1870 (*necessitas non habet legem*) recommend a joint Examining Board, "the rights and privileges of the Universities and Corporations being left in all other respects the same as at present."

On the 16th of April, 1850, at the Branch meeting of the Provincial Association at Brighton, in opposition to a resolution moved by Mr. Trustram, of Tunbridge Wells, and seconded by Dr. Davis, of Sleaford, "That the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians might bo so modified as to meet the wants of the general body of medical practitioners."

Amendment moved by Dr. Crisp, of London, and seconded by C. Burrows, Esq., of Brighton, "That looking to the past and present history of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, this meeting is of opinion that these bodies should not be entrusted with the sole examination of the general practitioners of England." This amendment was carried.

Moved by Dr. Crisp, and seconded by Dr. Mackness, of Hastings, "That this meeting begs to express its disapprobation of the present constitution of the London Examining Boards, and of the unjust and unmerited exclusion of the provincial practitioners, many of whom, as regards practical knowledge and scientific attainments, are quite equal to those of their metropolitan brethren." Carried unanimously.

Neither of these resolutions suited the views of the magnates of the Worcester Council, and they reported in the Journal, May 1, page 238, 1850, "That the first resolution by Mr. Trustram was carried." When I wrote to the Editor to correct the mistake, he refused to insert my letter. Besides this falsification the second resolution, *a very important one to provincial practitioners*, was omitted altogether. This Association has been always governed by a few men, whose views have been adverse to those of the great majority of the members. Tho Birmingham practitioners have done what this Association should have done long since.

I beg the reader's attention, especially to the first resolution, because there is a corporate plan now on the *tapis* among tho London Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians, and the Apothecaries' Company, to form a joint Examining Board, but this

hitch is about the spoil. Let all these bodies be representative, and let Examiners also be elected by the graduates of the English Universities, and then an efficient and satisfactory Board may be constituted. But a State Examination, in many respects objectionable, would be far preferable to this corporate scheme. It is on this account that I shall enter very briefly into the history of these three bodies. The Apothecaries' Company may be dismissed in a few words; the members have no more voice in the proceedings of the Corporation than the inhabitants of China, and no museum or library is open to them; the name spoils it; the title of Pharmaceutical Chemist is far preferable.

I found (as shewn in the "Medical Examiner," vol. ii. p. 104), that from 1841 to 1850 £22,068. had been received by the Examiners of this Company, and as a Licentiate I wrote to ask how the money had been expended, how much on dinners, &c.? Mr. Upton, the Clerk, informed me "that they would give the information if called upon by competent authority!" The London College of Surgeons, April 23, 1850, in their Memorial told Sir G. Grey "that there were some, but the Council believed that they were not numerous, who had the degree of this Company only." I showed, at this very time, that more than 1,000 had this single degree! In this Memorial the Council also told Sir G. Grey that the general practitioners had been immemorially designated Apothecaries. Most of them had the *same* degree as those who penned the insult, and a medical diploma in addition.

It has been the interest of the higher grade (so-called) to patronize respectable Apothecaries; they have fattened on lower grades. A lower grade, and in a matter of life or death, too! science repudiates the term. How truly did the physicians, quoted in a future page, speak of the sacrifice of life due to these "time-honoured institutions."

"Time-honoured institutions" men do cry,
Men, who in other things, would scorn to lie.
"Death-dealing," surely is a better word,
Their acts to shew, their doings to record!
If honor's due to men who vilely made,
A noble science merge into a trade,
Of parchment traffickers whose only aim
Was self-aggrandisement, and worldly gain.
Then cheer them all—harness triumphant car,
But let the cypress, and the yew appear;
Lift high the golden cup, my motto tells,
And crown grave science with a cap and bells.

Tell us not what a field *has* produced, but rather what it *might* have produced under proper culture!

I add an extract from my "Carmichael Essay, 1859," for the purpose of shewing how fully my predictions respecting the Medical Council have been verified.

X Survey p. 12.

"There will be no peace in the profession until this, the representative system, is conceded; and if the General Council wish the turmoil and strife that have so long, and injuriously agitated their brethren to cease; the first recommendation that they will make to the Privy Council, will be, *that every Graduate of Medicine, and every Member of a College or Hall*, (provided he is not a supporter of empiricism in any shape nor engaged in the sale of drugs and chemicals) *shall have a voice in the election of the governing body;* so that he may take some interest in the affairs of the University or College to which he belongs, and not be treated as an alien, and as a stranger.

"Whether like the frogs in the fable, Her Majesty's Government has sent them a king in the shape of a Medical Council, who like the stork, will turn its rule to its own profit, I am unable to say; but the swallowing of two or five pounds, in the shape of a registration fee, is more palatable to the House of Commons than to the bulk of the profession. It is the duty of a good Government to provide efficient Medical attendance for the people; and after taxing medical men with a diploma stamp, it is too much to compel them to carry out these enactments with their own money. To be consistent, the Government should oblige every quack whose money it takes, and to whom it gives its patronage, to register, and pay a registration fee!!

Now, vilest compounds "are reputed cures,
For ev'ry evil that the flesh endures;"
And our wise rulers give a helping hand
To secret nostrums, that disgrace the land;
Lift science with the right, then give a blow
With other palm, that quickly lays it low;
So that our Gallic neighbours, laughing say—
"The Paradise of Quacks" is o'er the way.—*The Author.*

Dr. Burrows, recently the President of this Council, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, 1847 (*Q.* 402), "objected entirely to a single Faculty of Medicine—it would change the education of medical men—science would make but slow progress." To shew the progress it makes at present, let me quote the words of Mr. Simon, the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, January, 1867—"The art of teaching is less organized among us than in many places of far inferior resources; that, indeed, as compared with what is done in even the minor schools of Germany, our annual harvest of scientific result is often so small as to be almost insignificant."

Dr. Burrows said (*Q.* 442)—"That the distinction between Medicine and Surgery was as clear as between night and day." (*Q.* 449)—"Objected to a general registration—would register in separate lists."

Dr. F. Hawkins, the Registrar, before the same Committee, said—"The registration now proposed, I consider to be so injurious to the profession altogether, that *we should be far better without it*" (the italics are mine). He, like the President, would register in classes (*Q.* 1106). The Bill would throw all orders of the profession into one class (*Q.* 1146); would register in grades (*Q.* 1148). "If all are to be classed together, nothing would remove my objection, &c."

Yet, notwithstanding this evidence, we have Dr. F. Hawkins, the Registrar of the Medical Council (elected without advertise-

ment), and the President, objecting to the present *mode of registration*, under which they hold office, and receive pay.

I will now tell the reader something about the monetary matters of this Council, taken from their Annual Reports. They started in 1859 with £34,511.—£32162. for £2. fees; £2,045. for £5. fees; and £304. for 5s. additions. Since this period, beginning from December, 1858, to January 5, 1860, to the year 1869, the receipts have been—1860, £5,306. 17s. 11d.; 1861, £3,613. 1s.; 1862, £3,320. 8s. 11d.; 1863, £3,761 15s. 5d.; 1864, £4,851. 4s. 7d.; 1865, £3,845. 7s.; 1866, £5,080. 15s. 6½d.; 1867, £3,775. 2s. 9d.; 1868, £5,170. 13s. 3d.; 1869, £4,723. 8s. During these ten years, the total amount is £43,448. 14s. 4½d, making, in addition to the before-named sum of £34,511., £77,959. 14s. 4½d. In the last accounts reported (1869) there is a deficiency of £765. 15s. 5d. So that this nearly self-elected body has received up to 1869 this large sum from the members of the profession, a memorial from 9,724 of whom, many of the Councillors. refused to enter on their minutes! But there are some curious items in these accounts. A gratuity of £100. to Dr. F. Hawkins, the Registrar, who gets £500. a year, and who said, as stated above, "that nothing would remove his objection to this mode of registration." 1860—Pharmacopœia Committee £500; 1861—Pharmacopœia, £500.; 1863—Pharmacopœia Committee, £600.; Travelling Expenses on behalf of the Council, 1860—£700. 7s.; 1862—£270. 18s. Refreshments, 1867—£36. 12s. 4d.; 1862—£17. Hotel Expenses, 1860—£225. 15s.

It will scarcely be believed, that when a memorial signed by 9,724 members of the profession, was presented, praying for a more stringent and uniform system of education and examination, and for the representative system in the Council, that several of the members objected to its being placed on the minutes! ("Lancet," March 5th, 1870.) Professor Syme, of Edinburgh (formerly on the Council) says ("Lancet," March 12th, 1870)—"this body has so conducted itself as to be altogether unfit to represent the profession."

But the place of meeting of this Council, the dark chambers of the London College of Physicians, gives a tolerable indication of the politics of the Councillors. I could fill a large volume were I to record the tyrannical and arbitrary acts of this body. To quote from Professor Grant's "Oration on Medical Reform," 1841: "If this College has never been respected by the respectable members of our profession, it is because it has never sought

by a single generous or virtuous act to merit the respect of honest men." Up to a recent period, it has annually advertised in the Medical Directory, that the President and Court of the College have the power of committing to Newgate, individuals contemning their authority; and that any Fellow or Licentiate consulting with a Physician in London, or within seven miles thereof, who is not a member of this College, will be fined £5. But there was no penalty if he consulted with a Homœopath, or with the proprietor of a quack medicine! In the Library of the Medical Society of London, is a well authenticated manuscript of extracts from the Register of the Royal College of Physicians in London, from 1682 to 1749, two volumes, by Dr. John Lewis Petit; it was produced before the Parliamentary Committee on Mr. Warburton's Bill. Let me strongly recommend those who have access to these curious documents to read them; they afford a fund of amusement. They will shew him that no Eastern despot ever exercised more arbitary power. Sairy Gamps and Betsy Harris's were committed to Newgate for maltreatment, as was Dr. Grœnvelt, a licentiate, for giving cantharides, a medicine now often prescribed; lists were taken of "Catholics or criminals," and although there was not one legally qualified practitioner to 100,000 inhabitants, this College did all it could to keep this death-dealing monopoly in its own hands. Harvey, and Drs. Bonham, Wells, Burgess, Wright, Stanger, and others, were badly treated by this college. Sydenham was denied the fellowship. Drs. Armstrong and Mason Good were rejected, and Jenner was refused its licence. The Dukes of Richmond and Montague were made Fellows at their own houses, the Fellows going in procession in their gowns! Jenner told them that at his time of life, to set about brushing up Greek and Latin, would be irksome in the extreme; but, said he, "I wish you would frame a bye-law for admitting men among you who would communicate new discoveries for the improvement of the practice of physic. On this score (not alluding to vaccination) I could face your inquisition with some degree of firmness.—"Baron's Life of Jenner."

In 1832, Mr. Hume presented a petition, numerously signed by British physicians, which ends in these words: "It would greatly distress your Honourable House, to add to this statement the probable amount of lives prematurely destroyed, and the mass of affliction which during these 300 years have proceeded from the culpable inactivity and carelessness of this College."

In 1833, a petition was presented by fifty-eight Licentiates practising in London, complaining "that bye-laws had been framed which were directly opposed to, and in violation of, the letter and meaning of the Charter which spoke of the College as a Faculty or Commonalty."

The "Daily News," in commenting upon the histories of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of England says, "The sooner they are blotted from the Statute Book the better."

Professor Syme, of Edinburgh, in his letter to the Lord Advocate, 1850, says, in speaking of the Swiney Cup adjudication to the President of the College, Dr. Paris, "That a College which supported their President in, and identified themselves with, the perpetration of such an outrage, could not safely be trusted with any power of controlling the members of a liberal profession."

In the "London Medical Examiner," (vol. i. page 20,) (the only Medical journal that has not contained anonymous writing,) in reviewing Dr. Badeley's Harveian Latin Oration 1849, delivered before this College, I finished as follows :—

"And now, Dr. Badeley, in taking our leave, let us assure you that we have been influenced by no vindictive feeling. If we had not seen the Oration, we probably should never have heard of your existence. At this *important crisis* in Medical politics, we have thought it our duty to expose the apparent liberality which seems to pervade your discourse. Like the language in which it is written, it is often capable of various interpretations, *species virtutibus similes*.

We can quite understand why you decry political agitation. If some of the old pollard oaks in your neighbourhood, whose stunted trunks and withered foliage have so long encumbered the earth, and stopped the growth of vegetation, could speak, they would preach the same sermon. They would tell of the slugs they had housed, the moths they had shaded, the jackdaws and magpies they had sheltered, and of the vested rights they possessed. But the axe is already at their roots, and they are doomed to fall. So it will be, Dr. Badeley, with your College, unless you speedily make your peace with the living; the dead, luckily for you, tell no tales, and the squires, yeomen, and peasants, whose bodily ailments, according to your edicts, require a less amount of skill for their relief than those of their metropolitan brethren, will not rise up against you. But there is a spirit abroad that you cannot subdue; a voice of reason that you cannot stifle, and a wide-spreading opinion, that prefers the aristocracy of talent, to that of birth or place, that you cannot crush. May you and the learned President live long and happy; may you quaff many a pleasant draught from the Swiney cup; the liquor the Calernian or Falernian wine of your friend Horace, or, if you prefer it, your favourite antipodagric beverage, the '*Cerevisia tenuis Londinensis*,' but let the toast be, 'Short life to nepotism and corruption, and success to a Faculty of Medicine, and election by concours.'

"'Without the stamp of merit let none presume,
To wear an undeserved dignity—
O that estates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd corruptly, and that clear honour
Were purchased by the merit of the wearer;
How many then should cover that stand bare!
How many be commanded that command!'"—*Merchant of Venice.*

How has my prediction been verified? This College, belying all the evidence given by its Fellows before the Parliamentary

Committees 1834, 1847 and 1848, not only has taken to its arms all British Doctors of Medicine, who would pay for the cold embrace, and made them Physicians by the talismanic touch of Ten Guineas, fitting them in a trice for Hospitals and Dispensaries, but it goes in also for the retail trade in diplomas; attempts to rival the College of Surgeons, and the Apothecaries' Company in its cheap medico-chirurgical undergrade wares.

I shall speak of the London College of Surgeons hereafter, and I now pass on to describe the doings of another College in the sister Kingdom, and in commenting upon Dr. Mapother's errors, I shall endeavour to throw light upon other matters that are of especial interest at the present time.

29, *Beaufort Street, Chelsea,*
March, 1870.

EXPLANATION.

That the reader may properly understand the Carmichael Prize adjudication, and its bearing upon Medical Reform, it will be necessary to give a brief history of Mr. Carmichael's testamentary injunctions. Mr. Carmichael, who was accidently drowned in 1849, was an ardent and enthusiastic Medical reformer—a warm advocate for a Faculty of Medicine in each of the three Kingdoms—and to shew his opinion of Medical and Surgical Corporations, and the damaging influence they have had on the progress of science, and the good of suffering humanity, let me quote two or three extracts from his speech at the Medical Reform Congress, held in Dublin in 1840. The testimony is especially valuable, as he had been three times President of the Irish College of Surgeons, which institution was included in his sweeping censure. In speaking of Mr. Warburton's Bill, he said: "But if it does not lay the axe to the root of the evil, and deprive the several corporate bodies of the licensing power, who thus, in abandonment of all principle, shamefully sell their honors to the highest bidders for money, and lowest in point of competence, they may as well allow the present system of misrule and abuse to remain unmolested." "The eighteen licensing corporations will, no doubt make some show of opposition, but they are rotten and

hollow at the very core." "We may therefore infer what the result must be, when eighteen licensing bodies thus contend, as at a Dutch auction, to sell their honors to the lowest bidders." "These eighteen corporations exercise a miserable rivalry only in the accumulation of money." "That men, incompetent to the duty of examination, who call themselves Physicians and Surgeons, are everywhere met with," &c.

Little did Mr. Carmichael think when these words were uttered, that at the present time (more than twenty years after his death) the men whose unjust and exclusive acts he had condemned, would be our rulers and governors, and that the great bulk of the profession would be entirely unrepresented.

Mr. Carmichael, by his will, dated February, 1849, left £3,000. to the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, the Interest of which shall be given every fourth year for two Prizes on Medical Reform and Education; one of £200., and the other of £100., to be adjudged by the Council of the College. The Council of the College, if they agree to act on this proposal, &c., shall pronounce judgment on the 1st of May. The name and address of each author, with a device in a sealed letter, in the manner usually adopted. Should the Council not deem any of the Essays (1856) worthy of a reward, they are at liberty and authorized to *postpone* the grant until the termination of the next four years, (1860), and at this period the interest of the capital will be doubled. 700 of the Prize Essays to be published, and to be sent to all Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors in both countries, and to all Councillors and Governing Members of all Medical Colleges and Corporations. Should the Council neglect to comply with the above provisions, the interest thus accumulated to be handed over to the Medical Fund of Ireland, &c. (See copy of Will, "Dublin Journal," 1850, p. 493.) The periods at which these Prizes might have been awarded were May, 1856, 1860, 1864, and 1868; but no award was made until the last-named year, when the first Prize was given to Dr. Mapother, one of the Council, who, according to Mr. Carmichael's Will, should have been an adjudicator. "*To be awarded by the Council*"—"*The Council shall pronounce judgment*,"—"*Should the Council not deem the Essays worthy, &c.*," *are Mr. Carmichael's words.*

It must be remembered that at the Irish College of Surgeons, as at nearly all our corporate institutions, the affairs are managed in the dark, and the Medical Press is excluded.

A LETTER TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION.

Gentlemen,—In bringing before you a third time* the subject of the Carmichael Prizes, I have now to direct your attention *to a question of an entirely different kind, connected with the late award, and it is one I think that can scarcely escape your attention and deliberation.* If, as on the last occasion when I addressed you, that old, enthusiastic, and consistent reformer, Dr. Alexander Wood, should suggest "amidst your merriment," ("Dublin Medical Press," July 8th, p. 43,) "that my letter should be referred to the Lunacy Committee," I trust that Dr. Alexander Wood, and yourselves, will do me the justice to allow me to appear before that tribunal, and that you will publish my defence, as an indication of the state of my mind. This is a measure of justice scarcely denied to the meanest criminal in the land, although I shall shew hereafter, the practice is unobserved by yourselves.

I have already brought the substance of this complaint before the Council of the Irish College. I wrote to *each member* asking for a Committee of Enquiry, on the grounds *of culpable misdirection on the part of Mr. Hargrave (one of your Council), and of Dr. Mapother's other two colleagues, Drs. Macnamara and Barker.* I have furnished the Council with full and positive evidence of this, (chapter, page, and word,) pointing (as in the present letter) to the disclosure of the name, to more *than* 300 *errors of grammar* and composition; besides numerous and inexcusable mis-statements, to use a *very* mild term; but the Council refused to entertain the matter. The Councillors moreover have kept Dr. Mapother's original printed slips in *the dark.* I asked to be allowed to inspect one of the three copies in their Library in Dublin; this too they have refused. If the original Essay, without emendations, has shared the fate of the Hunterian manuscripts, what a loss to science! judging from the choice *morceaux* that it will be my duty to place before you. This letter must necessarily be a long one, as in commenting upon Dr. Mapother's errors I shall endeavour to enlighten you upon some matters about which you are probably ignorant

In pursuing this course, I am fully aware that, as on former occasions, I lay myself open to the charge of being influenced

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"Lancet and Medical Circular," 1860.

* See my letters, "Lancet," June 17, 1868. "Dublin Med. Press," July 2, 1868.

by personal spite and disappointment; and I know also, that a grumbler and complainer seldom gets the sympathy of any man. I must remind you that there are circumstances connected with these prizes that are peculiar, and that have an important bearing upon the welfare of the profession, and upon the advancement of science; for copies of them are to be sent to the Members of the Privy Council in England and Ireland, these numbering about 300, English and Irish, including the Ministers; and as I have shewn in my "Carmichael Essay," (p. 61,) there are 249 Examiners and 548 Teachers, to most of whom the book should be sent, the circulation is therefore select and extensive.

First, gentlemen, let me ask, how you can consistently expel a member of the profession for trading in foreign degrees, and refuse to enquire into the conduct of your own colleague, *who has neglected a sacred trust*, and one especially connected with *Medical education*, and the advancement of science. According to your own statements, as expressed in your report, "Dublin Medical Press," July 1st, 1868, (p.14,) before you expelled Dr. W. Macdonald, an M.D. of Edinburgh, for trading in foreign degrees, &c., by the casting vote of your President, Dr. Burrows, you, to use the words of the report, "deemed yourselves essentially a Court of Justice," and, according to the 29th section of the Act, if any registered Medical Practitioner shall be convicted in England or Ireland of any felony or misdemeanor, or in Scotland of any crime or offence, or shall after due enquiry be judged by the General Council to have been guilty of infamous conduct, in any professional respect, the General Council may, if they see fit, direct the registrar to erase the name of such Medical Practitioner from the Register. Without waiting to enquire into the strict meaning of the words "*misdemeanor*" or "*offence*," you will, I trust, pardon me, before I touch upon the subject of my present complaint, for bringing to your notice some matters which I think cannot be considered irrelevant to the present enquiry, and that cannot fail to interest the profession at large.

The London College of Physicians has encouraged the sale of these foreign degrees, by admitting men to their examinations who had bought them of wine-merchants and others. At nearly all our Corporations the majority of votes are obtained only by money, a system as inimical to the progress of science as water is to fire; but in connexion with the expulsion of men from the Register, let me quote the Laws of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, represented by Dr. Andrew Wood. "A

Fellow, who used to pay £250. *without examination*," must not practise any secret remedy nor advertise; no Fellow shall deceive or be immoral, &c., (clause 14.) But the Members appear to have a *carte blanche*, "Medical Directory" (p. 716.) · It is said in the report of Dr. Macdonald's expulsion, by the casting vote of your President, that "some plain speaking followed, and that for two hours the changes merrily rung on both sides." You will pardon me, I trust, for suggesting, gentlemen, that the name of no Doctor of Medicine of Edinburgh, nor of any other University, should be taken from the Register without his defence being made public by your Council. The College, in whose Halls you meet, advertises that it has the power of committing to Newgate!

Now, gentlemen, I come to the sum and substance of my charge against Mr. Hargrave, one of your Council, and the Representative of the Irish College of Surgeons. If you turn to the written report "Dublin Medical Press," May 6th, 1868, (p. 410), you will find that Mr. Hargrave and the two other adjudicators stated, "*that they had most carefully read, studied, and examined the five Essays, and from the care and reflection which its author* (sic) *seems to have bestowed upon its composition, the generally correct views which it* (sic) *has enunciated, the useful suggestions he* (sic) *has given, and the apparent practicability in many instances of their being carried into account, &c., &c*," is the Essay we are most justified in recommending to the Council "for the honour of having awarded to it the First Prize."

"As regards the unsuccessful Essays, they are reported to be 'not written in accordance with the *enlightened spirit of the Testator's bequest*, nor even up to the present advanced position and *requirements of the profession*.'" The italics are mine.

Dr. Mapother, one of the Council, the gainer of the First Prize, evidently troubled with "qualms of conscience," offered to publish the Essays of any of the unsuccessful candidates. I at once accepted his offer, as did Dr. Dale of Plymouth, an M.D. of the University of London, whose printed Essay (verbatim) is now before me; it contains only eight errors, and Dr. Dale has kept much nearer to Mr. Carmichael's instructions than Dr. Mapother. But Dr. Mapother fights with unequal weapons; he puts it out of the reader's power to make a comparison, by destroying or keeping in the dark the three printed slips he sent to his three colleagues. Dr. Dale can, however, well afford to give him this advantage, but the question for you to consider is whether *Mr. Hargrave has neglected his trust, and whether he and his two colleagues have given a correct report?*

Dr. Mapother says in the preface, "*that he studiously endeavoured to keep the authorship unknown*," but in the story of the "Widow's Son" (p. 77), he has blazoned it forth as plainly as if he had written it in full. It is better known in Dublin than the contents of Mr. Carmichael's Will. Besides this, he constantly tells his colleagues, the Adjudicators, "that he lives in Dublin. 155, that of this city; our country; 42, extended to us; from these parts of the United Kingdom; 198, the University in this country; 9, a leader in Dublin; 175, Dublin students are not full readers; 42, the great Dr. Graves confesses; 123, while it must be allowed with Dr. Stokes; 215, we would insist, with Professor Stokes; 148, Sir D. Corrigan has said; 196, advocated by Sir D. Corrigan (an Irishman, by the way); this land of emigration; 9 the profession in Dublin; the faithful chronicle of its proceedings; the "Medical Press" (Dublin); 17, College of Surgeons; 17, Royal College of Surgeons; 52, earliest in Dublin; 109, in Ireland, however; 175, Dublin students; 80, the Dublin apothecary; 80, Dublin general practitioners; 85, in Dublin; 100, in Dublin, a fellow; 101, near Dublin; 105, in Ireland; 105, maxim of Dublin city; 111, the surgical society; 125, in Dublin; 126, the Dublin and continental hour; 127, in Dublin; 128, the poor of Dublin; 148, neglected in Dublin; 155, than Dublin; 162, the Royal College of Surgeons; 163, established in Dublin; 175, Dublin students; 195, no place in Dublin; 195, in Ireland; 196, the College of Surgeons; medical class in Dublin; 155, than Dublin; 148, neglected in Dublin; 149, in the College of Surgeons; 150, at the College of Surgeons; 48, Dublin coroners; 44, in Ireland; 159 public antipathy in Dublin; 162, the Royal College of Surgeons; 163, if established in Dublin; 163, in Trinity College; 195, degree in Ireland; 195, no place in Dublin; 201, the Surgical Society of Ireland; 205, so disorganized in Ireland; 217, as a physician and surgeon in Dublin; 47, only four scalds among Ireland's six and-a-half millions; 55, the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; 91, fashionably patronised in Dublin; 85, in Dublin; 80, the Dublin apothecary; 159, no school in connexion with the College of Surgeons; 45, Dublin people; 46, in Dublin; 52, death rates in Dublin, Fitzwilliam-square, Townsend-street; 163, through the streets of Dublin; 199, in Ireland, however; 111, Surgical Society; 131, in Dublin, hospitals have been blamed, &c.; 127, that in Dublin similar frauds exist, &c; 134, prostitution is marked by great effrontery in Dublin; 145, from the poor houses in Dublin; 153, the most popular of which issues from the "Dublin Press"; 150, that of the College of Surgeons; 160 analogous bodies in Dublin; 162, under the visitation of the Royal College of Surgeons; 178, the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; examiner's adopted."

The College of Surgeons frequently, as if the Dublin College were the only College of Surgeons; but hear this *placebo* to his own College, and to his three colleagues and adjudicators, page 199. "To avoid repetition it *seemed* most suitable that any remarks on the management of corporate bodies should be made specially of *one*, and that which it was most natural to select *was* the Irish College of Surgeons. Many of its rules, which could only be talked of in terms of praise, are not commented upon, and some others are censured (I fail to find the

censure), but it must not be interpreted from such criticisms that disrespect is intended."

In speaking of the importance of anatomy, Dr. Mapother says, "It is a common thing for those who get into practice by the touting and toadying plan to decry the demonstrator or teacher of anatomy. The examples of the Hunters, Baillie, Cooper, Brodie, Colles, Crampton, Cusack, Adams, Hargrave, Power, Mayne, and many others, might be readily adduced to abash such detractors." Of this list of Irishmen, whose names were never heard of out of Dublin as anatomists, three of them, Messrs. Adams, Colles, and Hargrave, were Dr. Mapother's colleagues on the Council, and one of them, Mr. Hargrave, was an adjudicator!

Gentlemen, I will bring this strange chapter to a climax by asking you a question. Dr. Mapother, page 64, in speaking of the Irish Poor Law Service, says, "The selection by the Committees is too often made on party and sectarian considerations, not on qualifications, and there have been lately instances of such electioneering tactics as increase and decrease of the numbers of the Committees just before the poll." Again, at page 138, on the selection of officers to Hospitals, Dr. Mapother says, "And as it is human to err, how can it be insured that favor or other interested motives will not influence electors to the exclusion of actual merit?" Under the head of prizes (p. 169) we read—"If it, the examination, was (*sic*) conducted altogether above suspicion, and if no extraneous circumstance, as the timidity of a candidate were (*sic*) allowed to interfere, would never occur (*sic*)."

But hear Dr. Mapother's abhorrence of any like unfairness on the part of his own College, and of his own colleagues, including of course himself, page 204. "*The objection that teachers, if examiners, favor their own pupils has little weight, as it presupposes want of conscience and want of respect for oaths or declarations, which never could be attributed to these gentlemen.*" Does the past history of this College warrant this assumption of purity? I refer you, gentlemen, to Mr. Carmichael's opinion, page 13, and to the "Lancet" from 1823 to 1840, and especially to the clever and cutting letters of "Erinensis." In a leading article in this journal, 1835, page 295, it is said of the Council, "The Pretorian bandits of Rome, the Janissaries of Constantinople never ruled subjects with more despotic sway."

My time will not be ill-spent in reminding you, a Council of Medical Education, of another adjudication, at the London College of Surgeons, the Triennial Prize, 1861, of Fifty

Guineas, to Dr. Harley, on what the Council called "Supra-renal Bodies," and Dr. Harley, in his greater ignorance, "Supra-renal Capsules." I showed, in my Essay, that these bodies, in the great majority of animals, are neither capsular nor supra-renal. I placed this matter before you in 1862, ("Lancet,") but it did not come within your province to administer even a gentle hint to your corporate colleagues, that those who administer justice, to quote your own words, who are essentially a "Court of Justice," should themselves observe the law. A few sentences will give the "pith and marrow" of this fit accompaniment to the Carmichael Prize award; but these adjudicators neither took money for adjudication nor for non-adjudication. The usual rules were to be observed: "A motto and sealed envelope; original facts, the chief points of excellence, and all recited cases, to be placed in an Appendix." Notwithstanding this, Dr. G. Harley, recommended by a friend, sat down, at the last moment, and copied all his former writings, published years before; "I'll try," being his supposed motto. On thirteen different occasions, he tells Mr. Quain, his colleague and adjudicator, that he is the author of the Essay. Of the 208 pages, 1 to 116, the part strictly confined to the subject of the Prize, only about twelve are new, about ninety are copied verbatim, and about fourteen nearly verbatim. From pages 117 to 190, the forty-four cases are in the body of the work, and not in the Appendix, as directed. All published before, as had been the eleven conclusions; and not a single experiment, as far as can be gathered from the Essay, nor conclusion drawn, since 1858. Addison's Disease (a disease as well established as that of Bright) repudiated, and a rat, in spirits, without renal bodies, which had been hawked about at various Societies, and which was killed at the age of three years "because it was blind and dying of old age!" The rat lives to the age of twelve or fifteen years. I asked the Council to grant me a Committee of Inquiry. I presented my Essay, and preparations containing several specimens of valves in the renal veins, never seen or described before, for the benefit of the Members, and for those, to use my own words, who might hereafter investigate this mysterious subject. These, too, they refused; and so anxious were they to get rid of them, that they sent them in a cab to my house. If Dr. Harley's Essay had been worthy of the Prize, I would have excused all law breaking and breaches of faith.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

Dr. Mapother's three colleagues, as I have said, report ("Dublin Med. Press") that one motive for giving the prize to the essay bearing his motto, "*was the care and reflection which the author seems to have bestowed upon its composition.*" You must bear in mind that Dr. Mapother sent the printed essay in the form of slips to each of his three colleagues—a most unfair method of proceeding, as I believe, and that I quote from the corrected work published three months after the adjudication of the prize. The subject of grammar and composition is a dangerous one to touch upon, as but few books, especially those written by members of the medical profession, will bear very rigid analysis; and if this remark applies to printed books, what may be said of manuscript prize essays, many of which I have read, and which, like my own (copied by a child), are rarely fit for publication? No adjudicator could fairly object to a few orthographical and grammatical errors, especially when they were evidently the fault of a non-professional copyist. But, gentlemen, as a Council of Medical Education, you will surely agree with me, that the adjudicators should take care that solecisms and barbarisms—obscure composition—gross inaccuracies—and numerous grammatical errors, do not disgrace the library in which the Prize Essay is deposited, the adjudicators by whose decision it is placed there, and, I may add, the profession to which the subject relates. I beg of you to remember also, that this book has been sent broadcast among our aristocratic rulers. I knew a man in my own county (Suffolk) who was said to have swallowed Johnson's Dictionary, for he had such an abundance of words, but they unfortunately came out in the wrong place. I have said in Dr. Dale's book that there are about eight errors. In Dr. Mapother's, about 4,000 words are stripped of their capitals, that have them in the Directory, and in the students' number of the Journals—a matter of no great consequence—but Doctor, University, Bachelor of Medicine, State, Chancellor, Director-General, Surgeon-Major, Faculty, Inspector-General, and a great many others that should have capitals, are shorn of them. In the published book, three errors are corrected—" senior, for junior—for 5,000, 50,000—and to insert old, after centuries."

I have, for the sake of brevity, curtailed many of the sentences. The author, however, will gain nothing by a reference to the book. I have made the analysis myself, but a rigid grammarian could greatly multiply the examples of bad grammar and faulty composition.

First, let me point out the errors of spelling and accentuation. *The book, I presume has been sent to all of you, and you can readily follow me in these*, as in all other quotations, as the pages are given in succession. 4, acme; 8, honoris causa; 19, res augustæ; 25, 29, Pharmacopeia; 172, hœmoptysis; 29, Pharmacopeia; 57, axtra; 66, Ferguson; 81, huxters; 88, æsophageal; 92, ar; 179, sate; 92, leucorrhœa; 96. sanitoriums; 101, efectual; 102, Balliere; 124, Sysiphus; 131, hospital were; 137, physicianeies; 114, viva voce; 169, viva voce; 179, viva voce; 181, viva voce: 183, viva voce; 191, distil; 192, viva voce; 195, bona fide; 203, viva voce; 209, testimoniums; 212, criterium; 147, post mortems; 124, do; 192. licientiate; 123, Hotel Dieu, precis, precis; 48, alongside, alongside; 221, bedel, bedel; 173, unpractical; 94, homœoquacks; 46, medicins, in medicina and in chirurgia; 56, preventible; 56, preventible; scrivenery. Besides these, latinize, organize, commercialize, legalize, realize, charaeterize, recognize, and many others that our best writers spell with "z," are spelt with "s" by Dr. Mapother.

I will now, gentlemen, ask your attention to the correctness of the report as to "careful composition." Page 109. However, far above all, importance is the knowledge of our own language, its grammar *and* composition *and* literature, and the art of composition, including *precis* writing (no accent,) the italies are mine; 109, for many a doctor (*sic*) fails in writing a grammatical letter to the Poor Law Guardians, for example; 106 moreover, the study in the proper spirit of the perfection of creative power, &c.; 109, the Freneh and German languages are of infinite service to the educated Physician, for besides their scholarly value, the brilliant successes of the one nation, and the laborious investigation of the other with them become his own; 173, text-books should be remarkable for aecuraey--yet conciseness—rather aphoristic than diffuse, so that the facts of each science may be expressed in as few words as possible, and the thoughts packed closely for the refleetion of the student, and the explanatory efforts of the teacher will make them more full and explicit; 174, reading should not be merely receptive of the author's ideas, but reflecting and discriminating, and such kind of study is fortunately less tiresome than the mere stuffing of the memory; 113, the forcing on the student of several subjects represses the mental development of youths, &c.; 110, it would be well if the subject of logic was insisted on as a subject of preliminary, not as it was for a short time by the army service, during professional edueation; 108, Mr. Lowe's address was, indeed, remarkable, abounding in accurate logic (*sie*) caustie wit, and most apposite illustrations, which were not the less valuable, because they brought reflected light from different trains of thought; 199, the unfettered and unaided competition whieh it is the objeet of the "Wealth of Nations" to uphold, &c.; 7, at present in Dublin there are twenty-nine resident Fellows of the College of Physieians, ninety-six Fellows of the College of Surgeons, and fifty-four Apothecaries keeping open shops; 73, the Apothecaries' Aet appointed Searchers of Shops, who might destroy improper medicines, and twelve Examiners to license Apothecaries; 133, the *latter* body (four named) recommended a registration of prostitutes for the use of the authorities, but not to be in any way accessible to the public."

Tho pages are now placed in succession, so that you can more readily follow me, and finish the sentences that aro curtailed. Preface: "Three-fourths of the Essay was written; the Essay was lodged. The writer of this

Essay submits three printed proofs, having found that the scrivinery (*sic*) of as many copies would be nearly as expensive, and would produce the matter in a bulky and not very readily legible form for adjudication. Being aware that the adjudication would be made by three members of the Council only, I did not feel myself disqualified for the competition by the fact that I had the honour of a seat at that board; 2, that it (the human body) is more difficult than any other branch of knowledge; 3, some of whom became diverted to more favoured callings; 3, a large proportion, &c., have; 3, such a discovery, &c., which give; 3, small-minded rivals will be found to condemn such studies, or praise him who pursues them exclusively, for them, alleging that he does not care for practice; patients will be thus diminished; 3, every great one among them, &c. It may be that to these pursuits they sacrificed, &c.; 4, for while large fortunes are amassed by a few of the more eminent of the profession, the benevolence of all produces indifference to pecuniary considerations; 4, that they lived for their fellow-creatures; not themselves; 5, afflicted Irishmen with typhus upon them; 5, a huge focus of contagion to serve in which was certain infection, &c.; 5, six had previously the disease, and the remaining three now contracted it; 91, the principles of Surgery, &c., there are no quacks assuming this branch of the profession, &c.; 5, when the Reform Bill passes; 6, if additional evidence was needed; 7, the number have; 7, the boasting presumer is many a time, &c.; 8, in both upper and lower houses: 8, the main objections—is; 25, Licentiates of five years' standing might share the franchise with Fellows of the Colleges; 26, a hotel; 178, for letters testimonials; 9, in the United States; on the Continent likewise; 9, at night and for but a short period; 10, how different was the course, &c. 1841 exhibits 10 Acts of Parliament-making has; 10, by the public as well as 20,000 members; 153, mayhap a rival practitioner; 10, this argument if it have any weight applies; 11, while there is no instance of a member of the profession having been elevated to the Peerage for service in that calling; 11, and the works of those most wonderful writers of ancient times, Hippocrates, Galen, and Celsus, treat of all diseases and accidents alike; 14, and diseases, whether internal or external (or so called medical or surgical) depend on similar local or much more frequently constitutional causes; 14, by decrees of the Pope and resolution of the University, &c., as licensing bodies grew up through a reverence for the antiquated; 154, in serving the criminal department of the state justice, &c., 40, the late most wise regulation; 16, this latter body, (three named); 17, there was established as the result of the congress two great instruments of reform; 18, believing that such remedies were impracticable; 43, but must pour it (knowledge) into pupils; 18, so disorganised was the profession just now; 20, put forward recently by Mr. Carmichael, (1840); 143, capability at a kind of concursus; 20, not only to the professional but also the general press; 25, the publication of all practitioners; 25, an index by localities; 25, those who qualify subsequent to 1st January, 1859; 26, If this clause was compulsory instead of permissive; 26, the right of anybody to grant qualifications if their Examinations; 26, by the lordly and hon. (*sic*) friends of the quacks; 26, if anybody erase a name from their lists; 27, that in olden days; 27, the London College of Physicians have; 167, there are the school, &c.; 28, the possessor of an inferior title to assume any of the superior; 29, and to suppose that by dint of repetitions any one without talent or training would become skilled; 30, it is now being remembered; 30, a high place in the

Medical and Surgical professions; 31, race of life—that one can reach the summit; 152, the respiratory and circulating organs; 153, having so many subjects compressed into three years; 32, but higher still is the motive of exercising benevolence and charity towards fellow creatures; 33, many codes of what is termed Medical ethics; 34, the faculty of memory and judgment; 35, many a time; 35, men notoriously drunken in olden times; 35, Sir A. Cooper—hundreds of times; 35, any patient to leave without having satisfied them on the nature and proper treatment of their case; 36, should not expect as high a rate of payment in receiving fees as frequently as their seniors; 36, his only prospects then consist in the retirement of the senior, &c.; 36, fee of the consultant, remembering that charity urges them—he should; 36, the practice of a yearly sum; 36, or Medical or Surgical appliances and from intent to do harm; 38, the successful candidates then study, &c., most exhaustively—he is allowed; 38, great numbers of officers; 39, the rate of promotions; 39, till he had served over twenty years and has become; 40, that it will be found improved since the Crimean campaign; 41, candidates—he; 40, in the army and India examinations; 41, a fair recompense is given also by many of the lines of vessels; 43, we now proceed to discuss these important functions of Medical men; 43, salaries range—to *nil* in many; 43, although comprehensive are arranged at random; 43, infectious disease—their suppression; 44, or where the death returns appear excessive and the annual blue-book is invaluable; 43, Medical Officers—his duties; 44, the admittedly imperfect returns; 45, thirteen cases of cholera which had died; 45, a person whom—and who; 45, the certificate of death has for such reasons no weight, and neither the Chancellor nor the Bank of England will receive it; 45, should be sent direct to the Registrar; 46, supervisors just now to be proposed; 7, the proportions to the population, &c., was—in Paris it was; 46, the English Registrar-General sends some most valuable instructions for the registration of deaths and noting of cases to Medical Practitioners gratuitously; 47, with ten years intervals; 48, such difficult and capitally important investigations; 49, to see everyhody which has met with sudden death; 49, no certainty of just conclusion is provided; 49, strive to break down their Medical brethren; 49, the counsel thus coached up; 50, Medical supervisors just now to he proposed; 50, should try the justice of the action; 52, duties, act as registrars. In case the cause of death was not natural he; Medical Officer, as witnesses, burial inspectors, certifying Surgeons; He. He, &c.; 52, Medical Officer of health, the functions of which; 53, a million and a half was; 53, in Ireland many graveyards are within towns, not decently arranged or protected and overcrowded; 53, deformities specific to this kind of lahour; 54, neither injure the Company or the insurer; 55, so many have failed, &c., and so much of the money was spent; 153, made applicable to the aid, &c.; 56, two guineas for *post mortem*; 56, preventible (*sic*) disease and the cost of their interment is calculated; 57, through the fear of the established practitioner and the hopes of the new comers, such contracts are accepted; 58, one of those self important personages who feel that the honour of their presence; 61, salaries—it now averages; 61, average population to each district; 62, or to give aid to persons who meet with sudden illness, or accidental injuries, or who are drowned; 64, in the Army and Navy Medical department, the age is fixed at, &c.; 64, the officers—and that he; 65, appointment—relative to them; 65, medical men urge against these infirmaries; 66, 800 cubic feet was; 66, his duty—more time to them; 67, the

government have—that they; 67, the number of inmates range; 67, keep and care at home; 70, unless he possesses; 72, as a record of business and memorandum book; 74, must pass oxaminations, &c., as well as giving; 76, the apothecaries have been proved to advertise; 78, twelve pounds of arsenic was; 78, any person who alleges as their purpose; 80, the public has come to like; 82, many apothecaries would elect to become practitioners; 83, because they ambition medical practice; 189, care should be taken that they would not peach to others; 86, the rank of hospital surgeons; 86, members to coach up; 88, over £9,000. has; 89, the amount of good his intentions have wrought; 90, have stuck to their chest the paper upon which the prescription was written, or swallowed it; 91, by explicit reasonings and persuasion; 91, constantly afflicted these lands; 91, such a client (quackery); 91, the medical profession has—that they; 93, remedies merely addressed to symptoms; 93, this latter agent (three named); 93, which appear to ordinary mortals somewhat dissimilar, as well as most of the moral turpitude which disgraces humanity; 93, if every being—they would not; 94, or for those whom mechanical studies have muddled; 94, for homœquacks; 94, allopathic method—ignore them; 96, some of the sanitoriums; 97, one class of them have; 100, there is no set of impostors more to be feared than those; 100, can we boast of improvement this day; 100, the late epidemic cholera; 103, quackery—their subterfuges; 103, some of the smarter of the charlatans; 105, fit mode of caring them; 107, first to improve—and second; 112, the principles of drawing its merest rudiments; 112, an arts course and subsequent graduation at a University is; 180, many of our ranks; 115, the forcing on the student of several subjects represses the mental development of youths; 114, student is left desolate, &c., truly sheep without a shepherd; 115, should be most absolutely enforced by punishment, and perhaps rewards; 116, may be called on to his take place; 116, the loud travesty of the fashions which a few students affect; 116, an admirable adjunct, &c., if were added; 117, In Bartholomew's there is a competitive trial of athletic skill held annually and prizes awarded; 118, a period quite too short; 118, apprenticeship, &c., is not necessary since 1828; 118, a want of supervision which as before stated, is very faulty; 68, at least two or three scales, according to circumstances of the district or town; 121, of all lectures the clinical can less afford to be read, or prosy—but is valueless if a superficial gossiping sketch; 121, study in hospital—in those institutions; 122, lectures are made to replace instead of aiding the observation of living patients; 122, shall be given, &c., and that schools should be; 122, more efficiently taught by the side of a patient than by any didactic address; 123, the Dublin Hospitals have been blamed as too small; 123, in large London and Continental Hospitals, with crowds of pupils such as Bartholomew's or Hotel Dieu; 123, attendants caught the contagion; 124, the antipathy to post mortems, &c., should be reasoned away; 117, considerable profit would result, and there would be no better way in which it should be employed; 126, the most ancient Bartholomew's; 126, the Dublin and Continental hour of nine; 130, in the proportion of 29 and 212; 130, and we may hear of unsuccessful cases with no great certainty; 131, and by watchful efforts to insure a free supply of air through the building, the destroyer of puerperal fever; 131, but those able to pay for attendance at home should be excluded, especially if it proved, &c.; 131, where the women are cared; 132, and during the parturient period the psychical state is morbidly impressionable; 175, their mental powers cannot fail to become cramped and

atrophied; 153, having so many subjects compressed into three years; 132, and for it is exposed in Smollett's novels; 132, should prescribe gratis for the poor; 133, if she be suffering from venereal; 133, the main difficulty, &c., is the want of hospital accommodation, and the expense of providing it, which have hitherto; 133, Lock Hospitals, such an institution; 136, such authorities as the President of the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians; 136, the election to Medical Officerships; 137, the Governments in France and Austria; 137, the latter (three named); 137, this great institution, as well as all the educational establishments of Austria are; 137, when the offices were made permanent by an Act; 138, each candidate, &c., they are also; 138, to render then this method more unexceptionable; 139, the more so if good literary education is insisted on; 139, the relative value, &c., have; 140, by critically examining the authorities of his subject and contemporary literature; 143, scarcely one in a hundred of those fully informed who have; 143, candidates—means he possesses; 144, such examinations and conversation; 144, the practice of Medicine and Surgery require; 145, bodies on which inquests are held; 146, every bone and their important points; 147, specimens of abnormal and developmental varieties; 147, will not be recognised in post-mortems; 148, the means of preserving health and consequent happiness; 149, it was formerly the habit to perform many vivisections of even the higher animals; 149, in instances where benefit to science or mankind was likely to accrue; 149, ignorant homœpaths have perpetuated the error; 149, John Hunter found surgery little more than a mechanical art, from ignorance of the laws of the vital functions in health and disease; 150, the College of Physicians have; 152, Chemistry—a knowledge which the Student should master; 152, in order that the components shall combine and not mutually decompose, becoming detrimental or inert; 153, the crowd of subjects which force themselves; 156, a resumé of the business conducted by private teachers and to hospital practice; 157, (seventeen towns and cities with Medical Schools named) which no disinterested observer could deny was injurious to the cause of Medical Education; 157, demonstrators should be always appointed and removeable; 158, the schools of Trinity College and the College of Physicians, of the College of Surgeons, &c., must needs remain distinct; 160, the sum of £1. being lodged for each half; 160, where there are chronic men; 164, in 1850 it was exposed that; 163, at alternating hours; 164, each stating in their prospectus; 165, a Dean or Register, &c., with parents to whom they; 166, Museums or Libraries, without which Medical Schools are ludicrous; 166, the profits, &c., was; 166, the fees, &c., averages; 167, Professorships, &c., which the Students must attend; 168, Apothecaries, Hall—their laboratory; 170, but men are apt, as in other instances, to confound the abuse with the use, and then justly depreciate its exclusive adoption; 170, to relieve the maladies of the living patient; 170, a sound habit of thought, which other methods perform; 172, should be appointed to the proportion of three or four; 173, written in so diffuse and unpractical a manner; 174, to value the important and the unimportant; 174, the additions of questions, &c., affords. 175, although similar ones have crowded the journals before, and though they do not even increase medical statistics; 175, the silence and brightness of which helps study; 177, every subject—his attention to them; 178, this practical plan of examining the Royal College of Surgeons Irelands examiners adopted, &c., since 1858; 181, by the aids of sight, taste, and smell; 181, and might for some two years, or in special cases be passed at

the same time as the first; 184, that officer—the Poor Law Surgeon—they receive; 187, the University of Oxford was founded A.D., 872, grants the degrees of B.M. and D.M.; 188, *in Medicina* and *in Chirurgia;* 188, other branches of knowledge meet more encouragement; 188, Lord Longdale and Barrow; 188, five gentlemen received the M.B.; 188, it has no medical or other schools, nor museums, nor library; 188, Society of Apothecaries was—they obtained, they have deserted; it has no museum or library; 190, the combined University grants; 191, on the establishment of the University and King's Colleges, in London; 192, it confers the ranks of Fellow and Licentiate; 192, its library is rich in the older authors; 192, the Apothecaries' Hall was—the Company engage—it has; 192, the examination is most searching and demonstrative; 192, persons obtained—he learns; 192 (the fee having been said by high authority to average £150), the governing body is the Provost and Seven Senior Fellows, with a Senate which; 193, in the forty lectures of a summer professorship; 194, six places on the Senate according as they become vacant; 194, into two periods, each issuing in an examination; 194, fifteen persons were dubbed M.D.'s; 196, earnestly hope that Mr. Monsell's proposal shall be adopted; 197, all the force and caustic wit which that extraordinary man possesses; 198, it is a great error in the Queen's and Dublin Universities; 199, there is nothing dwarfing or repressive in the Catholic faith; 200, Irish College of Surgeons. If constituted—they were—this Council appoints—and thirteen professors, &c., as vacancies occurred; 201, a school of all branches of the medical science; 201, within the College walls there meets the "Surgical Society of Ireland"; 202, ordinances of Council, &c., subdivides; 203, all the subjects on which lectures, must be paid for, should be examined, or else they will be neglected; 203, the Examiners, in conducting the viva voce (*sic*) part, should speak aloud, and require candidates to do likewise; 203, half-a-guinea, being fee for each candidate; 203, he will either be too easy, or, what is more frequent, puts questions—have; 204, make the examination less solemn and unexceptionable; 204, it was the practice of professors at Dublin and Edinburgh examining candidates at their own houses; 205, a somewhat similar co-option of 300 fellows. The above, from page 199 to 208, applies to our College, that as I have shewn at page 18, it seemed according to Dr. Mapother, specially desirable to speak of, but no "disrespect" is intended! 208, by a third instead of the whole Council; 209, the United States is; 209, neither students or colleges; 209, midwifery testimoniums; 212, the public have no criterium; 213, any body not fulfilling their requirements; 214, such a course is pursued, &c., since 1685; 215, before those (examinations) in the present licensing bodies; 215, the titles of Q.C. or LL.D; 216, in old time; 218, the only bodies, &c., are the University of London; 220, was examined as to his having obtained the Oxford degree in 1827, before the Parliamentary Committee, 1834, as follows; 221, one of the most erudite and noble gentlemen who have; 222, a Royal Commission to investigate the Medical profession."

Notwithstanding, gentlemen, the statement of your colleague, Mr. Hargrave, and of Dr. Mapother's brother Councillors, I have pointed out, besides numerous errors of composition, more than 300 grammatical errors; and if I were disposed to be hypercritical, I could greatly extend the number.

I must, however, bring this chapter to a conclusion, by quoting a part of Dr. Mapother's "leave taking" of his colleagues:— "Whatever may be the result of the competition, he fervently trusts that the wise and benevolent intentions of the founder, may be realized by the diffusion and enforcement of these guiding principles. The world will not only have profited by the deeds of Carmichael while living, but will be enlightened by the doctrines he promulgated by means of posthumous (*sic*) generosity."

As to the guiding principles put forth by Mr. Carmichael, Dr. Mapother, as will be seen in the next chapter, has departed widely from them.

I must again remind you that the above are not extracts from the original printed slips sent by Dr. Mapother to each of his colleagues, but from the corrected Essay published three months after the prize had been awarded.

ERRORS AND MIS-STATEMENTS.

Let me briefly run through the strange vagaries and inexcusable mis-statements of the Author, and again, let me ask you whether the adjudicators, as stated in their written report, "carefully read, studied, examined and compared the five Essays"?

I will first draw your attention to the estimate formed by Dr. Mapother and the Irish College, of the general practitioners of England.

They are called shopkeepers, and are said to be paid according to the quantity of drugs they send, and a disgusting account, called a most faithful description, is given of these "nostrum vendors" in Tom Taylor's play, "An Unequal Match," spiced with the English town Apothecary, who sold Warren's Blacking, Pickles, Fish Sauces, &c., and attended midwifery for 2s. 6d., (68, 70, 74.) A "hash of his mother's tongue," is not included! In Ireland, the country practitioners do not sell medicine by retail, (68.) I have never met with an instance in England, in a country district, where a general practitioner has sold medicine. It is only in the populous parts of large towns and cities, where this is sometimes done. Dr. Mapother's ignorance upon this subject is inexcusable. "In cities, the general practitioner is forced to keep an open shop, and his assistants will require to study the prices of drugs more than the works of Watson, Fergusson, Quain, and Beale. The duties of the apprentice of fifty years ago included the sweeping of the surgery, lighting the fire, and assisting the groom, 70."

I scarcely need say that the general practitioners of England do not sell drugs, nor do they keep shops; that they are not generally paid now according to the quantity of medicine they

send, and the groom story, fifty years ago, is equally imaginary. Dr. Mapother quotes exceptions, not rules, and is ignorant of the fact that the system of sending in long bills, and of charging for medicines, has to a great extent disappeared. John Bull's appetite for physic has fortunately diminished, and the drugging medico-apothecary system is almost extinct. The apprenticeship system, fifty years ago, was in some respects far preferable to the wandering life led by many of our Students at present. Formerly, a Student learnt practically the proper method of combining and preparing medicines; now, this important art is greatly neglected, especially in Ireland. The system, too, of taking half-educated boys at half-price, or at any price, to swell the number of the Students at the Schools, did not then exist. As quoted by Dr. Mapother, at page 165—"The doubling of one Medical Class in Dublin, within the last few years, is wholly due to the activity in such matters of its registrar." Such "touting" could not exist with a Faculty of Medicine.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.

Dr. Mapother, in his animus, says, "that the University of St. Andrew's was not deemed worthy of a separate representation on the Medical Council," forgetting Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. (189) "The only University that grants degrees without residence" (he forgets the University of London) held up to scorn with Aberdeen as a doctor-dubbing University, did much to bring the degree of M.D. into disrepute by giving it *without examination;* and until 1863, when the Scotch University Commission advised otherwise, without residence; ten gentlemen may be capped annually without residence."

Dr. Mapother might have added, thanks to the other Scotch Diploma shops, and their aristocratic backers. If we are to be saddled with eighteen licensing boards, why cripple this University where the examiners are not the teachers of those they examine, provided that a good searching examination be instituted, and the Graduates have proper control over the affairs of the University, the election of the University Court? The assertion that degrees have been given without examination is utterly untrue, and Dr. Mapother made this false statement when the franchise was in jeopardy.

I published my printed examination questions at this University in 1848, twenty-two years since; and as examinations were then conducted, it may be called a good practical examination.

In the first volume of the "Transactions of the St. Andrew's Medical Graduates' Association," page 12, the Registrar of the University writes:—

"There is no truth whatever that the degrees were got by purchase. During the war at the end of the last century and beginning of the present, degrees were granted to candidates obtaining appointments in the Army and Navy for instant duty on certificates from three or four London Physicians, &c., and then often were rejected from the certificate being unsatisfactory." In the next page it is shewn that at the Army and Navy Medical Departments Examinations, that whilst 32·52 per cent. of the Members of the London College of Surgeons, and 18·18 per cent. of the Edinburgh Graduates have been rejected, only 8·33 per cent of the Graduates of St. Andrew's have failed. The examination (written and verbal) now lasts three days. The late celebrated Dr. John Reid, in answer to some remarks of the late Sir W. Lawrence, 1845, (25 years since,) says, "The bitterest enemy could not have slandered your own College (Surgeons of London) more than you have done, for nearly one in five of your Members are rejected at this University."

The wholesale making of Doctors or of Physicians, with or without examination, is not to be commended; but the stringent and absurd laws in England and Ireland, to the disgrace of our legislature, have compelled men to go to Scotland for diplomas. The whole affair with most of the Corporations (not excluding St. Andrew's) has been one of money! money! money! Like the shoemaker, in the fable, "nothing like our parchment," has been their cry!

Dr. Mapother, who crows on the very dung-hill of corruption, might have found better examples "in our city." At his own College in 1844, £4,368. were taken for the sale of fellowships without examination, *and* 128 *of those who bought the fellowships and their votes, were not even Members of his College.* At the Dublin College of Physicians, during the years of grace 1859 and 1860, 78 were dubbed Physicians in the former year, and 174 during the latter, adding about £2,646. to the College coffers, and nearly all of these without examination. The London College of Surgeons, up to the present time, has pocketed more than £12,000. for the sale of fellowships and votes, without examination. At the London College of Physicians during these two years—1859 and 1860—212 were made Physicians during the former year, and 129 in the latter; giving to this Corporation the acceptable and much needed sum of £3,500. But the greatest cormorant of all in the non-examination diploma market, has been the Edinburgh College of Physicians. Dr. Alexander Wood and his colleagues have done "a roaring trade," to use a vulgar term, in Physician-making, and the title of Doctor is also thrown in for the money! Thus, from 1863 to 1868, the number of titles sold, with and without examination, is as follows—106, 218, 261, 271, 292, 406, making in all 1,638, and adding £17,199. to the College revenues! How much Dr. Alexander Wood and his colleagues pocketed, I am unable to divine, as no accounts are published. Sir D. Brewster, in his Parliamentary Evidence, 1848, Q. 5655, said—"In the year 1845, when a rush was made to the University of St. Andrew's, in consequence of Mr. Wakley's Bill, 106 degrees were granted. The price of these amounted to £2,665. 18s.; the University received £540. 12s.; Dr. Reid, £222. 12s.; Mr. Connell, £166. 12s; the three Examiners, £333. 18s.; and the Government got for stamps, £1,060!

How truly are my lines, quoted at page 9, applicable to the Government, which takes money with equal avidity from the quack for his licence, and from the legitimate practitioner for his diploma. Since this period, a larger number of Doctors has been made, but a fair practical examination has been always given. As I have shewn, in the 2nd volume of the St. Andrew's Graduates' Association, page 17—

Of the 498 Graduates then belonging to the Association, their united diplomas amounted to 1469, exclusive of 85 Licentiates in Midwifery, the diplomas with the Midwifery Licenees averaging more than three to each Graduate. The Graduates of this University can also boast of being the first and only University Graduates to publish an annual volume of Transactions; they have, moreover, taken the initiative respecting the general registration of disease, and for better laws respecting the responsibility of the insane. Let the recent execution of William Mobbs bear witness to the necessity of a change in the law.

If this University be framed on a liberal basis, and if the Graduates elect the governing body, it will "hold its own" against any University in the Kingdom. Men of mature age, and of practical knowledge, don't want to go to school again (as required by the University of Edinburgh), they are too glad to forget much of the rubbish they have learnt. I hope there is not a Graduate of this University, who, like Dr. Mapother (p. 145), will consider dissection the *third* great element in Medical and Surgical Education.

ARMY AND NAVY.

37 and 40. Young men are advised to enter the Army and Navy, under the persuasion that they are honourable services, when it is notorious that the best of our students shirk them, and that many in these services are dissatisfied. I heard Dr. Jacob, at the Dublin College of Surgeons, 1848, tell the students that they were badly treated, but he advised them "*to get all they could*"; at this time Assistant-Surgeons messed with the midshipmen. Who can wonder at the want of unanimity and *esprit de corps* when such advice as this is given? 37. Public Medical Services. 38. "It is then in respect to remuneration, rank, and retiring allowances, a service that any disinterested adviser should recommend for adoption for young Surgeons, if they do not grieve at the barriers to marriage and domesticity which it certainly presents."

In my own Essay, (page 45,) I say both services are very unpopular, and the best men in the profession avoid them. Quoting from the "Standard," January 25, 1868, I also mention that several ships were without Medical Officers; and at page 62, in analyzing the returns of the Medical Commissioners of the Navy, 1866, I shew that of nineteen candidates, most of whom had two diplomas, only three are described as good in all subjects; eleven passed, and eight were rejected; these nineteen candidates had no less than nineteen different degrees from various Corporate bodies! The chief reasons I have assigned for this deficiency in so-called qualified men are four; stuffing and grinding; want of uniformity in curricula, and in examination, deficiency of the tests they had previously undergone, and especially the absence of good men, from the unpopular nature of the service. Mr. Synan, July 4, 1867, in speaking in the House of Commons of the great unpopularity of these services said, "only inferior candidates presented themselves." Thus although the maximum mark was 3,400, the highest attained was only 1,097. The Editor of the "Medical Times and Gazette" has done good service in exposing the unsatisfactory condition of these departments; he says, 1866, p. 405, "that no less than 137 Surgeons have voluntarily left the Navy, and 117 the Army, since 1850, and that some of these had served for a long period."

In the "Pall Mall Gazette," Nov., 1866, it is stated, "for some few years it has been hardly possible to obtain any English students, and not many Scotch; the Irish schools have been swept freely." How fully does the following confirm the correctness of this opinion! I have analyzed the returns of the Army Medical Examinations, 1866, 1867, 1868, where the schools at which the candidates studied are generally given, and the following is the result—of 195 successful candidates, 21 were English, 23 Scotch, 135 Irish; Irish and Scotch 8, Irish and English 1, English and Scotch 6; Foreign and Colonial 3. For farther information I refer you to my conclusions in the Summary.

MEDICAL REFORM.

16. "The first agitator in this cause was Dr. Harrison, of Horncastle, 1807." I have not time for research, but Dr. Mapother has forgotten Dr. Mason Good, who, in 1796, in his "Hints on Medical Reform to the Corporation of Surgeons," exposed some of the delinquencies of this body, quoting from Mr. Gunning, who, eighty years before, said "that the examiners were heated with wine, and that the funds of the College were wasted in extravagance."

Before this time, and up to 1815 (as seen in Mr. Harrison's Pamphlet, 1810), the College of Physicians claimed the sole right of its members to practise medicine. Advertisements were put in several newspapers, and notice sent

to all Magistrates of Quarter Sessions to this effect. The more recent "dodge" has been to send the list to be suspended in Chemist's shops, and to shut out all men from Hospitals and Dispensaries who have not bought its Diplomas. In 1810, probably, there were not more than 200 Fellows, Licentiates and Extra Licentiates belonging to this "time-honoured" institution, and these were the only persons licensed to practise medicine, forming about one in 100,000 to the population. How truly did the petitioners to the House of Commons speak of the "great sacrifice of life" due to this College; 16 and 159, the Apothecaries' Company, in 1815, licensed general practitioners in *conjunction* with the College of Surgeons. There was no conjunction: they cordially hated each other, except at feeding time.

Both Colleges refused to have anything to do with the examination of the so-called general practitioner.

Dr. Mapother, page 11, speaks of the disorganized state into which the profession had fallen, and at page 16, he says, "to alter many undesirable conditions into which it had lapsed —— "

The fact is, there was no lapsing or falling, the farther we go back the worse the condition; the few governed the many, for their own selfish ends, and cared little about the public good or the advancement of science.

16, "the institution of the British Medical Association became a necessity."

The British Medical Association, (16), is confounded with the Provincial, which was not formed for a political purpose, and Mr. Carmichael and the Irish Association have the credit of originating a movement for the establishment of a Faculty of Medicine, which entirely belongs to the British, as you may see on referring to the "Lancet," Oct. 1836, p. 173. As I have said before, I was one of the first members of the British Medical Association; the Irish Association followed in our wake, and adopted our laws. Dr. Mapother says, the "Journal of the British Association" is edited with extreme ability (subs. £1. 1s.) At this time he was the paid Irish correspondent, and hence, probably, the refusal of the Editor to acknowledge even the receipt of my letters. (?)

LONGEVITY OF MEDICAL MEN.

But, gentlemen, there are matters connected with some of these erroneous statements of vital importance to Members of our profession.

Dr. Mapother, to use his own words, page 37, "to gladden the seniors and cause their successors to be patient," would entice men to enter the profession on the authority of Caspar, Neison and Guy, who have all, he says, testified to the longevity of Medical men, and all have shewn (what a strange statistical coincidence!) that 52·27, 61·13, and 58·52 are the average years of general Practitioners, Physicians, or Surgeons, and Army and Naval Officers. The fatality among Dr. Mapother's countrymen should have taught him better

than this. Dr. Cusack, in his "Parliamentary Evidence (Q. 2982)" said, "We found that 179 Irish Medical Practitioners, exclusive of pupils and Army Surgeons, died in the year 1847—about one practitioner in every fifteen—and 64½ per cent. of the whole died of fever."

The Registrar-General's Returns entirely falsify Dr. Mapother's conclusion. In the eloquent address recently delivered at the St. Andrew's Graduates' Association, by the President, Dr. Richardson, "Transactions," vol. ii., page 32, says, "Up to fifty-five years of age, we, of all the human living world, present the shortest of existences. At 20 years we die at the rate of nearly five to four of the great community; at 45, as two to one and four-fifths." In the "London Medical Examiner and One Faculty Journal," 1852, vol. ii., page 172, in a paper I wrote on the longevity of Medical men, (?) that Drs. Caspar and Lombard, of Berlin and Mr. Chadwick in his Sanitary Report fully prove this: of 1,000 professors of the healing art, only 24 will reach the age of 70; 600 died before their 62nd year, whilst of persons leading a quiet life, the mortality is only 347. To use Dr. Caspar's words, "We are the sign-posts to health; can show the road to old age, but seldom tread it ourselves!" and yet Dr. Mapother, with the sanction of his colleagues of the Council, invites youths to enter the profession under this false assumption.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

"The London College of Surgeons of England, chartered 1800, supplementally 1822, 1843, 1852, and 1859," page 16, "established 1800." I find at this period there were 798 members. What a strange account is this?

The first company was incorporated in the reign of Edward IV., confirmed by Henry VII. The Charter was renewed by Henry VIII. Another Charter was obtained in the reign of James I. In 1745 the Surgeons were separated from the Barbers. In 1796 the Corporation became dissolved in consequence of a legal court being unattainable. In the following year (to quote from Mr. Lawrence) 1796, "a bill was nearly smuggled through Parliament, for it had passed the Commons and had been twice read in the Lords, when Lord Thurlow and others luckily discovered its iniquitous nature, and defeated it. It was elicited before the Committee that of the £80,000. paid in fees since 1745, £16,000. had been pocketed by the examiners. In 1800, George III. gave them what the wisdom of Parliament had denied," a Charter that enabled them to put money into their pockets in various ways, as Lecturers, Examiners, Councillors and Hospital Surgeons; they had nearly all bought their appointments by paying large apprenticeship fees to Hospital Surgeons. The lectures of good men, such as Brooks, Bennett, King and Dermott, were ignored by the Council, and members of the College were compelled to enter at the back door, and the Library and Museum were closed to them; to complete the picture, under the shew of liberality, Charters were obtained, 1843, 1844, enabling them to select Fellows; the selection depending chiefly on the absence of a medical diploma on the part of the elected, although 19-20ths of their practice was medical. In addition to this, all members who attained the respectable age of 40 might purchase their votes and fellowships for ten guineas, and by this sale of votes and titles, as I have said before, (page 30,) more than £12,000 have been received for the sale of votes and fellowships.

Can the reader believe that he is living in the nineteenth century? The accounts of this College, or rather outlines of the accounts, were first published in 1834. In 1850 I wrote to the Council for proper details, ("Medical Examiner," vol. I., p. 46,) as to how much the examiners received? How much was spent in dinners, &c.? I was informed by the Council, May 17, 1850, "that the published accounts contained all the information that they deemed it proper to publish." The money received by the examiners was published for the first time in 1865, and comparing the last five years up to 1869, with the first five years (1834 to 1839) the receipts have been £6,683. less. £2,896. 5s. 6d. less have been spent on the Museum, and £1,160. 7s. 10d. less on the Library. As shewn by Dr. Parkes at the Medical Council (March 5, 1870) during the last seven years, 1862 to 1868, a large decrease has taken place in the Diplomas granted by this College: in 1862 531, in 1868 only 404. So that the liberal policy recently adopted becomes a matter of necessity.

During these five years I find that the examiners have received £17,220., and the Council £1,376. 15s. The large sum of £189. 0s. 4d. has been spent in prizes, including Mr. Jackson's prize!

The receipts and expenditure in the 35 years (1834—1869) have been as follow. I avoid shillings and pence, but these are included in the sum total. Beginning with 1834 and ending in 1869: £12,254., £20,459., £29,039., £14,492., £20,662., £13,190., £15,185., £14,886., £15,734., £16,656., £13,538., £11,542., £10,605., £26,732., £10,816., £11,722., £9,623., £25,304., £14,823., £13,692., £13,334., £14,459., £12,784., £13,678., £19,697., £22,307., £13,894., £14,135., £12,410., £13,806., £12,085., £10,993., £10,409., £11,744., £10,852. The receipts and expenditure for the first decennial period to 1843, £172,762. 16s. 4d.; for the second to 1854, £180,792. 12s. 9d.; for the third to 1864, £150,008. 3s. 1d.; and for the half period to 1869, during which the accounts have been fully given, £58,086. 3s. The large expenditure—1835, 1836, 1838, 1847, 1851, 1859, 1860—was occasioned by the sale of stock, and by Government grants. The sum total is £562,149. 15s. 2d.: of this sum the examiners have probably pocketed about £140,000., although, as I said before, no accounts were published until 1865. The Museum has cost £88,916. 16s. 9d., taking the same decennial periods, £27,368. 5s. 4d., £26,449. 4s. 7d., £22,817. 2s. 1d.; and for the five years, £9,875. 15s. 3d. The Library for these 35 years has cost; the decennial periods £8,890. 18s. 1d., £5,567. 18s. 9d, £5,567. 18s. 9d., and for the last five years £3,104. 13s. 6d. The Library expenses always include the salary of the librarian.

It will be seen that although four additional sources of income have been added, (examination for Fellowship, Dentistry, Midwifery, and Medicine,) the College income has greatly fallen off. To use the words of the late Mr. Key, "The only way to make this body popular is to rest its claim of support on the attachment and esteem of its own members, by allowing each member a vote in the election of the Council."

In justice to this College it may be said, that it affords, by means of its Library and Museum, more advantages to its members than that of any other Corporation. The London College of Physicians has only recently opened its Library; but at most of the Universities, Colleges and Halls, the graduates pay their money, and like children at the peep-show, have no further interest in the concern. The London College of Surgeons opens its Library to all. When in Dublin in 1848, I could not be admitted to the

Library of the College of Surgeons unless I went with a member; and at the University of Edinburgh, although I had a letter from Professor Simpson, I was refused admittance to the Library. Such was, and probably still is, the custom of these liberal institutions. In Paris the Libraries were open to me, and I obtained Certificates of Lectures and Hospital attendance without fee, or payment of any kind.

Dr. Mapother, (p. 6,) says, "The Hunterian Museum was entrusted to the College without stipend, although £2,000. a year must be spent on its maintenance;" he omits to mention that £42.000. have been paid by the Government. As will be seen above, the expenditure for the last five years has not reached this amount. When this College has a more liberal basis—the Government should allow an annual sum for the support of the Museum.

21. "In 1858, by the establishment of your Council, Medicine for the first time became one profession. In my letter to you last year, I shewed that since 1858 no less than 759 students had one degree—chiefly that of the non-medical examination—at the London College of Surgeons." Medicine *one* profession! What a mockery is this. It has been more neglected than ever, for the "Medical Act, 1858," legalized all qualifications.

136. "Edinburgh University professors are said to be elected by the Town Council." The practice has long since been abolished.

145. "Dissection is the third great element in Medical and Surgical education." There is scarcely a man in the profession who will not admit that it is the first and essential element—the basis of all!

23. "The general practitioners are represented by Mr. Rumsey on the Medical Council." This is entirely an error; Mr. Rumsey disclaims all connexion with them. To quote from Dr. Mapother (avoiding the bad grammar), they are truly "sheep without a shepherd."

211. "3,000 Surgeons belong to the English College, without medical qualification." This error was propagated at your Council Board by Dr. A. Smith. I showed to you in my letter of last year that the number in 1867 was 2,173, and many of these had passed the Army or Navy Boards.

170. "A grinder is paid according to his success." Dr. Mapother is more likely to be correct on this subject than myself, but he is probably speaking of Dublin grinders. I understand that it is not so in England and Scotland.

125. "Hospitals built twenty years ago are termed dangerous for treating surgical accidents, and the demolition of those in which pyæmia has arisen is called for." How many hospitals in the United Kingdom would remain?

29. The British Pharmacopeia (*sic*) "that just issued surpasses any other ever compiled in other countries." 153. "The greatest boon the Medical Council has conferred." The first Pharmacopœia published by this Council was so imperfect, that Dr. Watson, when elected President of the College of Physicians, said "he was only expressing a general and deep-rooted opinion, that the work had occasioned great disappointment and perplexity, and that many of the changes that had been effected were not only injudicious, but highly dangerous. He would write his prescriptions in the old manner." By means of assistants, the present volume is greatly improved; but it is entirely undeserving the praise bestowed upon it by Dr. Mapother.

189. "At the examinations of the London College of Surgeons, dissections are prepared by students of various schools. Care should be taken that they would not peach to others about the parts they had prepared." Dr. Mapother should have known that this is impossible.

73. "The Pharmaceutical Society meanwhile (1867) acquired the right of educating and examining dispensing chemists." They had no such right; it is only very recently granted.

35. "Other physicians alone are fit judges of a practitioner's actions, and therefore it is that such need exists for the highest moral and charitable tone." Every man must be the best judge of his own actions.

173. "Books," we are told, "are often written in a diffuse and unpractical (*sic*) a manner. At one time it was a rule in medical ethics, never to publish during an author's lifetime." It would puzzle Dr. Mapother to give the date when such a rule was in existence; it is an entire myth. "In England the Coroners are paid a guinea and a half in every case." This statement is incorrect, the average is probably not 22s. per case in many places.

But I must bring these selections to a close. (I could greatly increase them.) At page 108 it is said, "That the roots of all technical terms are derived from the Greek." 13. "That the human body is the object of all the care of licensing bodies." (Greed would have been a better term!) 87. "That the meeting at Burlington House of separate sections of Societies at the same time, has been found most advantageous." 184. "That the students at the medical examinations at Cambridge, form an appreciative public." 150. "That the intermaxillary bone of most mammals is imitated in double hare-lip, and cleft palate." 27. "That before the Act of 1858, if a surgeon put M.D. after his name, he was to be considered as a physician, and could not recover." 30. "The uneducated had witnessed the fall of entire orchards before Newton developed the first law in physics from having seen one apple drop." 220. "That there are fifty-four degrees that qualify for practice."

SUGGESTIONS AND OPINIONS.

Dr. Mapother, page 136, suggests, "that the election to medical officerships of important public institutions might be effected by a system of nomination by such authorities as the President (*sic*) of the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians; this would be most desirable and feasible." What a practical suggestion! Is this one of Mr. Carmichael's "Guiding principles?" What a substitute for the *concours!*

69. "If the system of general practitioners were established in Irish towns, the fees to persons of rental under £25. might be 5s., and 10s. above this rental. I scarcely need say that such fees cannot generally be obtained in London. Dr. Mapother might as well try to extract blood from the "Blarney stone." Patients must pay, to a great extent, according to their means, but in Ireland a large portion of the population who should pay small fees, are physicked by charity; these people are virtually paupers.

83. "If a supply of men cannot be had because they ambition (*sic*) medical practice, let the art of the Apothecary be handed over to females."

126. "The poor in hospital have better advice than their wealthy brethren, for they are attended by the most eminent men assiduously, as any want of

skill or care would be detected by colleagues or pupils." What a mythical conclusion is this. The investigation as to the comparative number of deaths in cottage hospitals, or in private practice, would tell a different tale, but I would not leave the estimate to be made by pupils or colleagues.

"At one time the Examiners at the Veterinary College were Sir A. Cooper, Sir B. Brodie, Sir C. Bell, and Drs. Babbington and Bright. No Court of examiners in modern or ancient times ever contained so many men whose names are immortal," and I may add that no Court of Examiners ever contained men so thoroughly ignorant of the subjects they had to examine in. To quote the remark of Mr. Fenwick in the Appendix to my Essay, "where human surgeons, ignorant of the anatomy and diseases of horses, are the examiners."

153. "It is much to be regretted that the examinations of bodies by Coroners do not take place in the medical schools, where the lecturer on medical jurisprudence and his class would learn much." Coroners do not examine bodies, and the circumstances attending such deaths are sufficiently painful to the relatives without such an exhibition as this.

51. "The office of Coroner should be subdivided, its legal *function* transferred to the stipendiary magistracy or constabulary officers, either without juries, as in Scotland, or with them; and those Coroners who are medical men would be eligible for the new office of Medical Supervisor." I believe the plan suggested by Dr. Mapother to be utterly impracticable, and if it could be carried out, it would be highly complicated and objectionable in many respects.

UNSUCCESSFUL ESSAYS—COMPARISON.

"Not written in accordance with the enlightened spirit of the Testator's bequest, nor even up to the present advanced position and requirements of the Profession."—*Report of Adjudicators.*

Gentlemen, I need only refer you to my plan of Medical Reform (which I forwarded to each of you), promulgated eighteen years since, for a falsification of this statement. It is, I fear, far beyond the advanced position of the profession, and the same remark applies to that of my present Essay, as seen in the summary.

Let me endeavour to make a fair comparison between the state of advancement of the two Essays, although the task is not an easy one, as it is difficult often to get at Dr. Mapother's meaning. Take the main and important point; the form of Medical Government and Examination. I advocate, as I have done for thirty-three years, a Representative Board or Faculty, elected by the various graduates or members of Universities, Colleges, and Halls in each of the three Kingdoms, which Faculty, Board, or Council, under the supervision of the Privy Council, is to regulate all matters relating to medical education, examination, registration, &c., so as to ensure a good preliminary examination, and one efficient, uniform, medico-chirurgical test for all. After this, let them take as many degrees and titles as they please. Dr. Mapother coquets with State Examinations and Colleges. The corporate clog of "our college" is too heavy for him.

215. Dr. Mapother would have the state (*sic*) examinations solely under the control of the profession, but by what means this is to bo effectod, he does not say. Gentlemen, as you know, a State Examination, over which the profession has entire control, is an utter absurdity! So much for practical suggestions.

At page 81. "The public desiring it, tho College of Physicians, and the College of Surgeons are to examine the general practitioner." How consistent! The public are utterly and entirely ignorant about the matter. At page 215. The state examination (*sic*) it might bo better to enforce before those of the present licensing bodies. Then there is to be a higher grade in medical titles. At page 21, it is said, "the only way of obtaining anything approaching to equality of examination is to compel everyone, before or after obtaining any diploma or degree, to submit to another trial precisely similar for all, and held in each metropolis (*sic*) of the United Kingdom." 214. "The measure should not be retrospective, and only applicable to those candidates who should present themselves two years hence for licenses." What a boon this for anatomical teachers, stuffers, and grinders! 83. "All present Apothecaries should be allowed to continue to act as before, or, if they desire it, to choose between the practice of pharmacy or that of medicine, or to postpone their selection for five years." The Irish Apothecaries now number about 1,000, and, as I have shewn at page 41, the number of Medical Practitioners to the population is miserably defectivo. Should these Irish Apothecaries desert the practice of medicine (not a *very* likely occurrence) the Irish will be as badly off for medical practitioners as the English were in the time of Sydenham.

114. "For the matriculation examination the Examiners might be sent into the principal towns, and 216, the Examiners of the three Boards are to interchange occasionally."

Although my Essay "is behind the present advanced position and requirements of the profession," I would enforce a good preliminary examination, B.A., and would not allow any student to pass his final examination until he had been six years acquiring professional knowledge. Dr. Mapother, under certain circumstances, would reduce the term to three years; page 119, he says, "Considering there is often a pressing want of officers for the public service, (why?) nine months during each of the three years need not be rigorously enforced." This is a fit subject for the Society for Suppression of Cruelty to Animals A boy to be let loose on our soldiers and sailors after three years' study! (less than 27 months.) A horse Doctor in France, as seen in my Appendix, is required to study nearly double the time!

I insist that five subjects, now thought unnecessary by the Medical Council, Botany, Histology, Zoology, Hygiene, Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, should form part of every student's examination. Dr. Mapother, page 183, makes no mention of Zoology, Hygiene, Histology, or of the Diseases of Women and Children, and yet my Essay is reported by Mr. Hargrave to be behind the present advanced position and requirements of the profession! How, Gentlemen, moreover can a State Examination square with the Corporate Examination of the two Colleges? And to make confusion "doubly confounded," at page 214, "the Medical relief of the country is to be given by an organized body of officers, somewhat similar to tho constabulary system. The conduct and selection of Examiners to be

vested in the Medical Council." I again ask you, Gentlemen, was this an honest and true report? My plan is beyond the spirit of the age, but it is consistent.

LEGAL ELASTICITY OF CORPORATE BODIES.

In the "Dublin Medical Press" (June 9, 1869) Report of the College Council, it is said "that Mr. Lawson gave it as his opinion, that Dr. Mapother, one of the Council, might receive the prize;" but the Council omit to add, that Mr. Lawson said also, "that the adjudicators might be fairly remunerated." This Journal is the property of Dr. Jacob, (editor and proprietor) one of the Council of the Irish College, and, therefore, it must be, I presume, correct. In the same Journal (February 24, 1869, p. 171) it is stated that the Master of the Rolls, in opposition to Mr. Lawson, has decided that the award must be made without remuneration. Why is this omitted from the recent College Report? I hope that Mr. Hargrave will tell you what has become of the interest of the £3,000. since 1849.

Mr. C. Hawkins told your Council "that the London College of Surgeons had recently ascertained, contrary to an opinion formally given, that they could examine in medicine;" although the late Mr. Joseph Green said, in his Parliamentary evidence, "that they would as soon think of examining in Theology."* The London College of Physicians had, until very recently, such a horror of Surgery that a Member of a College of Surgeons, before joining this College, was obliged to get absolution by the payment of ten guineas. I find that during the years 1834 and 1836, £73. were received by the College of Surgeons for these surgical absolutions! Dr. Alexander Wood, in his Parliamentary evidence on the Pharmacy Bill, 1852, said "the drugs were greatly adulterated in Edinburgh. (Q. 2006.) Could not complain of those who adulterated their drugs, because the College of Physicians might have been liable to an action for damages." "What course did you take when you found adulterated drugs? None; because we thought our powers limited to a small portion of Edinburgh; but since that time *we have had a legal opinion that they are not.*" (Q. 2018.) Dr. Wood goes on to say, "they do not exercise the power because they think that free competition does more to secure good articles than arbitrary enactments." So, in a matter of life and death, the inhabitants of Edinburgh are left to free competition in drugs (adulteration and cheapness); and the same remark applies to the United Kingdom. A man possessing less sanity than Dr. Wood pretends to, might think that free competition and adulteration would *necessarily* go together, and that it is a disgrace to the Government to allow such a tampering with human life. In France, a person who adulterates milk, for sale, is imprisoned. When will our legistators begin at the right end—cleanse this Augean stable? But let me return to the lawyers, and to legal opinions. In 1850 a legal opinion was obtained, stating "that the Dublin College might be compelled, by law, to adjudicate." "Mr. Lawson ('Times,' January, 1, 1869)

* In this day's "Times," (April 6th) is a glorious example of the uncertainty of the law. Can a man cheat his creditors in the Royal Palace at Hampton Court with impunity? Can his goods and chattels be distrained there? In the Court of Exchequer, Baron Martin and Baron Bramwell differed from the Lord Chief Baron. In the Exchequer Chamber, Justices Lush, Mellor, and Blackburn supported the decision, whilst Justices Keating, Smith, and Willes, were of an opposite opinion. At the Lords' Appeal, the Lord Chancellor would reverse the judgment of the Exchequer Chamber, but Lords Chelmsford and Colonsay were in favor of affirming it. *After-note.*

and Mr. Justice Keogh, on the question of the Belfast Journals, were opposed to the Chief Justice and to Mr. Justice Morris, so that there was no rule and no costs."

But, gentlemen, is there one of you who can believe, that in a legal point of view Dr. Mapother was entitled to this prize? The other aspect I have shewn in its proper light. I have so lifted the veil as to exhibit this extraordinary production in its true colours. If Dr. Mapother left the room when the adjudicators were appointed, how could he fulfil his duty as a councillor? According to the Will, the award is to be made by the Council; if all are captains, who is to row the boat? If Dr. Mapother, to use the explanation of the "Dublin Medical Press," might compete in his "private capacity," all the councillors might go in for a little stroke of *private* business, and aim as Dr. Mapother did at the £400. and the £200.

What should we think, if one of the Council of the London College of Surgeons competed for a Jacksonian Prize? Sir Astley Cooper has shut out his prize from all nepotic influence, by debarring officers of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, or those related to them, from becoming candidates. What a condemnation is this of our whole system?

Gentlemen, the Carmichael Prizes are virtually defunct. Who can wonder, that in a city where hospital appointments are bought like oxen in the market, and where Scotch and English degrees are nearly as numerous as the Irish,* as I have shewn in both my Carmichael Essays, and I especially directed the attention of the Irish College to the fact, where, as in your own Council, the unrepresented many are governed by the aristocratic, and nearly self-elected few—that men must be paid for their scientific services? In France, where the prizes are twenty times more numerous, the adjudicators, irrespective of reward, give a clear and instructive report.

* Dr. Parkes has recently told the Medical Council, (March 5, 1870,) "That 18 per cent. of the Irish graduate in Scotland; and that at the last Examination of the Army Board, of twenty-two Irishmen, six graduated in Edinburgh." What an important piece of information is this! How novel too! Twenty years since, in the "London Medical Examiner," vol. i., p. 49, 1850, I asked, why should the majority of the Irish obtain their degrees from Scotland? I find, of the 70 practitioners in Cork, there are 29 Irish diplomas, 29 English, and 41 Scotch. In addition to these, there are 30 with the diploma of the Dublin Apothecaries' Company. In Belfast, 67 practitioners; among these are 34 Irish diplomas (21 of these Apothecaries), 8 English, and 69 Scotch. In my Carmichael Essay, 1860, I shewed (p. 51, and "Lancet," October, 1859,) that of 1,825 Irish practitioners, ("Directory," 1858,) there were 931 Scotch, and 477 English diplomas; 236 with Scotch diplomas only, and 161 with the degree of the English College of Surgeons only. That at this period, 1859, the proportion of Medical practitioners to the population was, in England, 1 to 1,563; in Scotland, 1 to 1,665; in Ireland, only 1 to 3,258. At this time there was not one Scotchman with an Irish diploma! I said, in both of my Essays, that, if I should gain the Prize, these important facts should be made known to the members assembled at the Dublin College. What can shew more fully (as directed by Mr. Carmichael) the rottenness of the present system; the damaging influence of cliqueism, nepotism, and the sale of Hospital appointments? This, and some other matters have been added to the letter, but nothing that in the slightest degree affects the subject of my request.

I refer you, gentlemen, to Mr. Carmichael's speeches, and I ask you, whether I may not with truth exclaim, *Sic transit gloria Carmichaeli?*

I now ask you—as you are, to quote your own words again, "essentially a Court of Justice"—to form a Committee to investigate the conduct of Mr. Hargrave, and of his colleagues, in this matter of education—to measure out the same amount of justice to one of your own body as to a commoner. The question is far more important than the sale of Foreign degrees; it is one of life and death.

I again repeat, that I bring this subject forward solely on public grounds, and under the belief that the exposure will tend to forward that which I have so long advocated, a representative Faculty of Medicine in each of the three kingdoms. Waiting your reply,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARDS CRISP.

29, *Beaufort Street, Chelsea,*
July 3, 1869.

On the 20th of July, the Registrar informed me "that the reply of the Council must be the same as that given to my previous letter, *on the same subject,*" but the reader will see, on turning to page 15, that the subject was entirely different. The concluding part of my letter to the Medical Council, at their last meeting, March 5th, 1870, will better explain the matter. I omit the first part, as it is only a brief repetition of statements already given.

Gentlemen, your statement that the subject is the same as last year is quite erroneous; I said at the beginning of my letter (page 15) *that the question is one of an entirely different kind.* The subjects are distinct and well defined—1st, non-adjudication; 2nd, adjudication to an adjudicator; 3rd, a false report.

We are told, gentlemen, by one of the Council of this College (Dr. Jacob, the editor and proprietor of the "Dublin Medical Press," February 24th, 1869, page 171,) that in 1863 "no less than thirteen essays were sent in for these prizes." All were pronounced unworthy! Can any one of you believe that of these thirteen essays, all were inferior to that of Dr. Mapother, which Mr. Hargrave and his colleagues so warmly commended. I have not done with the Carmichael Prizes. I have yet a fourth subject to bring before you. In the 5th volume of your Minutes, 1867, page 170. Dr. Aquila Smith reports of the Irish College of Surgeons, "that when the four Candidates had been examined by the four Examiners, the latter handed in their voting papers to the Senior Examiner. The vote was 'yes' or 'no;' and in case of an equality of votes, the Candidate was passed. No conference took place before the voting

papers were handed in." If you have the power to issue recommendations to this College that such a method of examination should not be persisted in, have you not also the power to enter your protest against the mode of adjudication of this, the first public Medical Prize awarded in Ireland, and one, too, on Medical Education, over which it is your province to preside? I shall do myself the pleasure of placing in the hands of each of you my letter of last year, in a printed form. In the mean time, as your Committee mistook the nature of my communication, I ask you to reconsider the subject.

I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,

29, *Beaufort Street, Chelsea,* EDWARDS CRISP.
February 23rd, 1870.

Dr. F. Hawkins, the Registrar, replied March 7th, 1870, that the above letter had been "submitted to the Council," but that it did not fall within its province to interfere. On asking if my communication had been read, Dr. Hawkins informed me by letter "that it had not."

There is one circumstance connected with these letters to the Council, that must not be omitted. Mr. Hargrave, instead of courting enquiry, ("Dublin Medical Press," July 8th, 1868, p. 45) "rose to move that it was not within the province of the Council to give its opinion thereon."

AUTHOR'S EXPLANATION.

I have never stated that my Essay deserved the Prize, but I at once, as mentioned at page 47, accepted Dr. Mapother's challenge, believing that as a councillor and adjudicator (page 14) he could not legally be a recipient, and knowing also that the report respecting "enlightenment and requirements of the profession" was a false one. "The care and reflection bestowed upon the composition" I was at that time in total ignorance of. I, moreover thought, to copy from my letter to Dr. Mapother, May 6, 1868, that the publication of my Essay (although hastily written and carelessly copied) might benefit the cause of Medical Reform, by adding a feeble light to his corporate blaze, and as he was not entitled to the Prize, and aimed at £400. instead of £200., the sum advertized, ("Dublin Medical Press," May 6, 1868, page 410,) I had no compunction in a pecuniary point of view.

I will not *now* tire the reader with the correspondence, but from the first I insisted, as one condition of publication, that I should see one of the original slips, without which the "highest Court of Appeal," to use Dr. Mapother's own words, could not fairly decide. The challenge without this became mere bunkum. I could get no answer to my request until October 9th, Dr. Mapother, however, telling me "that he would oppose no obstacle." I had no answer to my question, "yes or no?" until October 11th, 1868. "I will not send my slips, as they belong to the College of Surgeons, who have already refused them to you." Can the reader believe that the College could legally claim *three* original Essays? and if so, let him ask *why* they were kept in the dark? I offered to go to Dublin to see one copy. At the London College of Surgeons, and at other places, original Prize Essays are not allowed

to be taken from the library. The conditions were, a "preface, (as in Dr. Mapother's book,) all words to be published as spelt, doubtful errors excepted, no alterations to be made, and the manuscript not to be seen by me until after the publication of the Essay; all copies taken by myself to be paid for." I agreed to take fifty copies; but without an explanatory preface, and with the absence especially of the undermentioned explanatory sentence, to say nothing of the omission of side notes and capitals, the reader will not be surprised that I declined to fulfil my promise, although "Printed for the Author" is on the title-page. I agreed to leave the matter in dispute to any two gentlemen in Dublin, but this Dr. Mapother declined.

My Essay is published and sold by Dr. Mapother *against my protest to himself, the printer, and publisher* (Messrs. Fannin & Co.,) with a falsehood on the back of the title-page: "The Printer feels called on to announce that according to directions of Dr. Mapother, the manuscript *has been closely followed.* The historical part is crossed out as in the original manuscript." Notwithstanding this statement, more than 300 words are deprived of their capitals (many of them essential), and in several places, apparently to destroy the uniformity; the omission of a few capitals by the copyist is no excuse for this wholesale desertion. 71 side notes, placed for the purpose of directing the reader's attention to certain passages, omitted, and the following *important explanatory sentenee* purposely left out, although it was printed by Dr. Mapother. "Again, table of contents, introduction, importance of glancing at the past history of the profession for the better understanding of the subject, Colleges of Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, Co, Universities, Annals of the College of Physicians, strange disclosures, vulgar invasions, imprisonment, fines, rejections. Sarah Gamp. See heading to pages; *not time to complete this; many of the numbers relating to the analysis of the register to be filled in.*" If this paragraph had been published, it would have farther convinced the reader that the Essay *was sent in in an unfinished and uncorreeted state;* that *I had not even time to fill up some of the vaeant spaees, and to re-peruse the Essay.* I only offer this as an excuse for the errors. It is the duty of all candidates for prizes to see that their Essays are sent in in a proper condition.

Fortunately I have this saving clause, which Dr. Mapother was obliged to print at the commencement of the Essay. *The unprinted part (two pages cut from books), of this Essay is copied by a child, so that some mistakes may have eseaped the author's notice.*

Let me now point out the errors of the copyist, a child under 12 years of age, who writes a more legible hand than her father.

"Warhurton, Cusac (*bis*), Grayham (*bis*), Wackley, Hofman, Laurence (*bis*), Earls Derby, Sync, conpulsion, memtion, independant (*ter.*), inconnected, monoply, medial (for medical), statue book, aristocarey, govenors, goverment, characters for character, licentfates (*ter*), pases, said omitted, the for they, arbitary, exagerated, comittee (four times), commisioners, mderate, of omitted, artifical, prelimanary (*bis*), probibility, exegarated, comparitively, physcians, Registar, haff, othalmiscope, omni ignotum, preventitive, colliagato, handed, enlightment, compulsary (*bis*), imaganary, strenously, wiggs for whigs, doubo for double, representatives, unshackled, competion, government, huisness, epeaulette, Chancelor (*bis*), Lying Inn (*bis*), receiving, 1860 for 1867, peddlars, Lichfields (without s), sacrafieed, corporal (for corporato 37,) Pharmacopia, colliagato, de for du, imgistaque for indigestaque, their for there, twentieth for twentieths, equaled, her for Her, Halls, omitted, ensue for cusure, incongrous, *semestricelles*, examinations for examiners, *preure* for preuves, morality for mortality, contaigous."

Words that are spelt differently by different authorities, such as licence, practice, are omitted. I could notice many of these in Dr. Mapother's Essay, (page 22.) Frequently

I have when writing hastily, omitted the capital when Irish, English, and Scotch are used as adjectives, as irish student, *e. g.* This is entirely my mistake, but I think the sooner the French and German plan is adopted the better. The printer's errors are ; (the numbers indicate the pages.) 6, scercerly for scarcely ; 13, Burrowes for Burrows; 15, Laurence, Lefevres, and conge, without accent. Inverted commas omitted pages 11, 18. 51, claptrap for claptraps. 30, omitted 50 and 49, fr 7 times instead of fs. 33, el ct for elect; 84, examinatione for examinations; 25, gratuates for graduates; 62, discoveres for discovers; 69, practitionazes ; 28, conpulsion ; 76, counter rractice; 22, ab ses ; 42, entir ly; 18, the for they. 62, page 17 left out ; 58, Pharmacopœia ; 15, angustæ ; inoculabitilè for bilite, £40,00. instead of £4,000. (£ the sum of £40,000.) before stated.

It will be seen that the great majority of the above are childish mistakes from careless writing, that most men would feel ashamed to notice ; and nearly all the words are spelt correctly in other places. I have however this advantage over Dr. Mapother—the Essay scarcely contains a grammatical error, or error of composition ; whereas, if the reader will turn to pages 22 to 27 of this Pamphlet, he will find more than 300 errors of grammar and composition, besides errors of spelling and accentuation, p. 22, and the mis-statements, pages 28 to 37. As my book has been published and sold by Dr. Mapother, against my protest, without preface, (notwithstanding the alterations and omissions pointed out above) I am obliged to offer this explanation. As I have said before, *I only object to adjudications and examinations when they are illegally and unfairly conducted;* and therefore, I have abstained from reading the Essay of Dr. Ashe, which gained the second prize, which, I need not say, is reported to be far superior to that of Dr. Mapother. I direct the reader's attention to Dr. Dale's Essay, and to the letter of Dr. E. Lee, " Dublin Press," June 24th, 1868.

SUMMARY OF DR. CRISP'S CARMICHAEL ESSAY ON MEDICAL REFORM AND MEDICAL EDUCATION, 1867.

SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS AS DIRECTED BY MR. CARMICHAEL, UNDER THE THREE HEADS.

That the Medical Profession in the United Kingdom, in the Army, Navy, and in the Colonies, is in a most unsatisfactory and disgraceful state, owing to the number of antagonistic licensing bodies that require different curricula and adopt different modes of examination.

That the Medical Registration Act, 1858, although it has in some respects tended to produce greater uniformity as regards education and examination, has, by placing these Corporations on a firmer basis by the licensing of diplomas of all kinds (many of which before did not qualify for practice), been positively injurious, by encouraging the registration and increase of half-qualified men and incompetent practitioners.

That since the passing of this Act, 1858 (for which the profession has paid about £40,000.), no less than 759 men have been placed on the Rogistor with one qualification.

That more than one-fourth of the practitioners in the United Kingdom are practising with only one diploma ; more than 2,000 with the non-medical diploma of the College of Surgeons of England; and more than 600 with the non-surgical diploma of the London Apothecaries' Company. The remainder, holding single diplomas, are generally but inadequately qualified.

X anonyme de 1867

That in the Army* there are 866 English diplomas, 916 Scotch, and 531 Irish. With English and Irish diplomas, 46; English and Scotch, 138; Scotch and Irish, 62.

That the number of Surgeons in the Army with one qualification is 395, whilst those in the Navy amount to 186. Of these, 195 are members of the College of Surgeons of England only. That out of those practising in the Colonies, the Packet and other services, there are 100 with one qualification only.

That there are more than 300 graduates of Edinburgh with this degree only, and that the greater number of these Edinburgh graduates reside out of Scotland. That the graduates of St. Andrew's amount to more than 1,300; a very few of these have a single degree; and that the graduates of this University possess a larger number of medico-chirurgical diplomas than those belonging to any other University in the United Kingdom (see page 31).

That more than nineteen-twentieths of the above-named practitioners have no voice in the management of their own affairs, or a vote in the Corporate body to which they belong.

That the vast majority of votes, when allowed, as at all the Colleges of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, (in the majority of instances,) the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow, are bought by the payment of sums varying from ten to fifty guineas; in other examples the affairs of the Corporation are governed by a small self-elected clique, that have an interest in the sale of the diplomas and in the division of profits.

That the great body of the profession, ninety-nine in a hundred, although they have been praying for many years for a representative form of government, have had no voice in the election of the Medical Council; and that in this Council the general practitioners of the United Kingdom are scarcely represented.

That this Council is composed almost exclusively of men who are connected with the Corporations, and have a direct interest in continuing the system of self-election and irresponsible government in these Corporations, that the great majority of the members of the profession have so long protested against; and that the President of this Council and the Secretary in their Parliamentary evidence, both objected to a general system of medical registration.

That the Council is composed of eight Englishmen, nine or more Scotchmen, and seven Irishmen; the Scotch, in proportion to the population, forming about 1 in 333,333, the Irish 1 in 857,142, and the English 1 in 2½ millions!

That more than half of the members of this Council have only one medical or one surgical qualification.

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* In addition, in the army, two or more diplomas; English, 179; Irish, 80; Scotch, 204; English and Scotch, 131; English and Irish, 47; Scotch and Irish, 62. Navy: one degree English (R.C.S.E.), 89; Irish, 34; Scotch, 63. Two or more diplomas: English, 47; Irish, 17; Scotch, 36; English and Scotch, 52; English and Irish, 21; Scotch and Irish, 20. Of the 2,113 army diplomas, the English bear about the proportion of 1 in 23,550 to the population; the Irish, 1 in 1,200; and the Scotch, 1 in 333. Register, 1867.

It must be remembered that these gentlemen have also passed the Army and Navy Boards. *After-notes*, 1867.

That in 1867, in the United Kingdom, 929 students were registered; for England 459, for Ireland 212, and for Scotland 258; and the teachers and examiners amount to 792.*

That the annual Prizes at the Academy of Medicine and the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and at other institutions, amount to more than £8,000. yearly; those in the United Kingdom have not equalled £150. a-year.

That in the Houses of Parliament the medical profession is represented by only two† medical practitioners, whilst both Houses are crowded with members of the legal profession; and the Church, directly in the upper House, and indirectly in the lower, has a numerous staff of interested advocates..

That in the legal profession (and the same may be said of the Church) the rewards, pensions, and salaries, amount to an enormous sum yearly (£785,828.), whilst to the members of the medical profession is meted out a miserable pittance.

That the only effectual method of correcting this incongruous state of things is to establish a Faculty of Medicine in each of the three Kingdoms, the Councillors of which Faculty shall be elected by the whole profession, and be paid by the State.

That this Council shall have the power of selecting examiners in medicine, surgery, pharmacy, and other branches of medical science, from the various Universities, Colleges of Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries' Companies, and for the degree in Arts, from any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

That after a certain time all who practise medicine and surgery shall take the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the above Faculty before they commence their medical studies.

That all who enter the medical profession shall undergo two examinations—one in medicine and its collateral branches, the other in surgery as regulated by the Council of the Faculty; that all shall take the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, which shall alone qualify them to be on the Register.

That these examinations shall be made as practical as possible, by placing drugs and chemicals before the candidate, by anatomical examination on the dead body, by the use of the microscope, and as far as practicable by the investigation of diseases on the living subject.

That the four subjects now thought unnecessary by the Medical Council—Botany, Zoology, Histology, and Hygiene—shall form a part of the examination.

That an examination in Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children should also form a compulsory part of the examination at the Faculty—not, as at present, be left to the option of the candidate.

That as it is utterly impossible, even by the present system of puffing and cramming, to crowd into a student's head in four years (the time now demanded by the licensing boards of this country) the various subjects necessary for an efficient examination, the time required for acquiring professional knowledge shall be six instead of four years, and that the age of the candidate shall be twenty-two or twenty-three years before he passes his final examination and is qualified to be on the Register.

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* Many examiners and teachers; some, too, lecture and teach two or more subjects.

† One of these, Dr. Brady, has done his utmost, I believe, to benefit the profession; but what is he against so many? [I did not know at this time that Sir J. Gray and Mr. Vanderbyl were members.]

That all the verbal examinations shall be conducted in public.

That the efficient test of a man's qualification to practise shall be, as far as possible, a good searching examination that will ensure a foundation for practice, the accurate registration of facts, and the right mode of inference from these facts.

That all these changes must be gradual, and care must be taken not to make the course of study *so expensive* as to shut out the *poor and industrious student*.

That nothing herein suggested shall interfere with the present Universities, Colleges, and Halls, which shall continue to grant degrees as at present; but that hereafter all members of the Faculty, and all those on the Register shall have taken the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Faculty before taking such degrees.

That no person shall be allowed to sell or dispense drugs and chemicals without undergoing a proper examination by a Government Board,* the examiners of which shall not be teachers, and shall have no interest whatever in the examining fees.

That counter practice (prescribing for all ailments), which is now carried on to a greater extent than ever (backed by the diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society), by unqualified practitioners, to the detriment, especially of the junior members of the profession, shall be made illegal, as in France and other countries.

That as soon as the chemists and druggists in the United Kingdom undergo a compulsory examination,† and a proper system of drug inspection is instituted, it will be desirable, as far as is practicable, to separate medicine from the practice of pharmacy.

That the state of the Veterinary profession, so intimately connected with the science of medicine, is in a most unsatisfactory and disgraceful condition in England and Scotland, and that in Ireland no Veterinary school exists.

That at the three Veterinary schools in France, as shewn by the Appendix, the course of instruction for a Veterinary student is longer by eighteen months than that of a Medical student in the United Kingdom; and that four subjects—botany, zoology, histology, and hygiene—form a part of the Veterinary student's examination in France that are thought by our Medical Council unnecessary for an English medical student's examination.

CONCLUSIONS, 1870.

That from an analysis I have made of this year's Irish Medical Directory, 1870,† there are 2,350 names recorded. Of the various practitioners enumerated, there are 2,136 Irish degrees,

* Since this was written, (1867,) the examination has been made compulsory, but the examiners are wholesale or retail chemists and druggists. As regards counter practice, this is not likely to be done away with until general practitioners abandon pharmacy.

† As will be seen at page 41, in my first Carmichael Essay, 1859, the analysis of that year gave 931 Scotch degrees and 477 English. I select the names in the Directory, 1870, for the purpose of comparison, but a large number of the addresses are unknown; probably, 2,000 practitioners would be about the number, but this does not affect the general conclusion. All the analyses are made by myself.

1,903 Scotch and English—1,347 of the former, and 556 of the latter.

That in Ireland 607 are practising with one degree only, and 187 of these with the Licence of the Dublin Apothecaries' Company.

That although the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham do not afford five Doctors of Medicine annually, they return three members to the Medical Council, whilst more than 20,000 members of the profession are unrepresented.

That at the Pharmaceutical Society, consisting of about 3,000 members, the Twelve Examiners are elected by the Council, and the Council by the general body.

APPENDIX.

THE STATE OF THE VETERINARY PROFESSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

This question is so intimately connected with everything that concerns the progress of medical science and the good of the profession, as I hope to shew hereafter, that I make no apology for introducing it as an Appendix to this essay. We can scarcely be said to have any effieient mode of instruction for our Veterinary students in the United Kingdom. Up to a late period those who examined them were members of the medical profession, and at the present time, to use the language of one of the few reformers among the Veterinarians, Mr. Fenwiek, ("Veterinarian," July, 1829), "A joint-stoek company where gentlemen send their horses at the cheapest rate, and where human surgeons, ignorant of the anatomy and diseases of horses, are the examiners."

For thirty-seven years, only one member of the Veterinary Profession was allowed to be on the examining Board. The College receives £200 a-year from the Royal Agricultural Society, the members of which society and other subscribers have the liberty of sending diseased animals free of cost.

There is one advantage this College has over our Medical Corporations, viz., that the representative system is *fully* adopted; ladies and members of Parliament being allowed to vote by proxy, a kind of constituency not becoming a scientific body. I am unwilling to make an ill-natured remark, but it must be apparent to all that, like many of our Medical Corporations this body is very far behind similar institutions on the Continent—that the system of education and instruction is very inefficient. A new Charter is now prayed for, one object of which is to prevent those calling themselves Veterinary Surgeons who are not members of the Collogo. If this Charter is granted it will only add another piece to the patchwork, and effect but little scientific good. The members of this Collcge are about 1,000; a very inadequate number for the supply of the United Kingdom, as was fully

shewn during the late outbreak of Cattle Plague. In Scotland, the Veterinary College, under the Highland Society, is in a more unsatisfactory state; and in Ireland *there is no Veterinary Instruction of any kind.* A friend in Dublin tells me "that Mr. Peele was the last Veterinary Professor in Ireland, 1827."

The Government should at once establish a Veterinary College in Dublin upon a liberal basis, with an annual grant of money to make the institution entirely independent of annual subscribers. The same should be done in England and Scotland; there is no other means of making this body efficient and respectable. A College so instituted might, as in France, Austria, and Germany, go hand-in-hand with our medical and surgical institutions, and thus effect great good.

THE STATE OF THE VETERINARY PROFESSION IN FRANCE.

I will now place before the reader, by way of contrast, the state of the Veterinary profession in France. Here, there are three Veterinary Colleges, as there are three schools of Human medicine—Alfort, founded 1765; Lyons, 1762; and Toulouse, 1761. During three recent visits to Paris, I have made it my duty to visit the school of Alfort, and to enquire into the course of study and mode of examination of the students of this College. The regulations are the same at Lyons and Toulouse.

All appointments, as at the medical schools, up to the grade of *aggregé* are competitive (by *concours*). The students are boarded and partly provided for by the Government. At the present time, (October 1867), there are about 260 students at this school, besides those of Lyons and Toulouse. Each student on admission must be between 17 and 25 years of age; he must produce certificates of birth and good conduct. Those only are admitted who can pass a satisfactory examination in the French language, arithmetic, geometry, geography, with a written narrative of some subject treating of geography and history. For his board, the student pays 450 francs yearly; he remains at the school for four years, the only holidays being Sundays and fête days. In addition to his board, he finds his dress (blue clothes with gilt buttons), and his under-clothing The diploma is fixed at 100 francs. Besides the ordinary students, 40 military students are maintained by the Government, who must be the sons of persons in the army, and recommended by the Ministers of War. No student leaves the establishment, which is surrounded by extensive grounds, without permission from the Director.

At the three Veterinary schools, 178 rewards *(demibourses)* are yearly given to the most deserving students, and the half-yearly reports *(notes semestrielles)* of progress, are the only documents consulted by the minister for the distribution of these rewards.

The course of study is as follows:—1st year, Anatomy, Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Chemistry, Botany, and Histology. 2nd year, Anatomy, Physiology, Zoology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, Histology, and the structure of the different domesticated animals. 3rd, Pathology, Hygiene, and Agriculture. 4th year, Breeding of animals, Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology (theoretical and practical).

Several Lectures are given daily by the Professors (paid by the Government), who have obtained their appointments by *concours*, and who have

distinguished themselves by their various writings and discoveries. I need scarcely say that the oxaminers at the Medieal and Veterinary schools have no pecuniary interest in the examination.

I will not offend the reader by asking him to contrast this state of things in France with that which I have described in the United Kingdom, but I ask him if a Veterinary surgeon in France is required to be examined in Botany, Zoology, and Hygiene, why should these important subjects not of necessity form a part of the examination of medical students in England?

It must be observed that these students are educated at the expense of the Government. They pay nothing for attendance upon Lectures, as the professors are remunerated by the State, and that when time is taken into account, the period, compared with that of the medical students in England is one year longer; for our medical session is only about nine months. When I passed the London College of Surgeons, it was necessary that a student should be *twenty-two* years of age, and that he should have been engaged for *six years* in the acquirement of professional knowledge; but now the age is twenty-one years, and the period of acquiring professional knowledge limited to *four years*, so much for the progress of science in England in this the 19th century! 2,173 persons in the United Kingdom, in the Army, Navy, and in the Colonies, are practising with this non-medical diploma only, although more than nineteen-twentieths of the practice of every medical man, civil, military, or naval, is medical.

But let me return from this vital digression to the state of the Veterinary Profession in the United Kingdom. As I have recently said, in Ireland there is not a single teacher of veterinary science; let us suppose cattle plague appears in Ireland (a very likely circumstance), and is undiscovered until the poison is disseminated in various parts of the country, where are the veterinary surgeons to carry out the requirements of the Privy Council? During our late visitation in England, the want of proper inspectors (from the neglect of veterinary science by the Government) was fearfully felt, but what would be the condition of things in Ireland with the horse-leech and the cow-doctor? I have good reason to believe that if Ireland had been provided with an effieient elass of Veterinary Practitioners, pleuro-pneumonia would not have made the ravages it has done among cattle in many parts of Ireland, and that the importations of the disease to England would have been less extensive. This is a question that concerns every well-wisher of his country, and the sooner the Irish people begin to stir in the matter the better. It is one of the many grievances of this part of Her Majesty's dominions.

I have, however, another motive for introducing this question of the state of the Veterinary profession in the United Kingdom in this Appendix, viz., the great bearing it has upon the progress of medieal science. In Franee, Belgium, Germany, and Austria, where veterinary surgeons are well instructed, many subjects of great physiological and pathological importance are referred to certain Professors of the Veterinary Profession, who, from their greater knowledge of the structure of our domesticated animals, are better able to decido. Many of these Veterinary Professors, too, have made important discoveries in anatomy, physiology, and pathology. To give a practical illustration, let me quote an investigation now going on at the Academy of Medicine in Paris. M. Villemin, as shown in his work, "Etudes sur la Tuberculose, Preuvcs Rationclles, Experimontales, do sa

Specificité, et de son Inoculabilité, 1867," has shewn that tubercle, or something very much allied to it, may be conveyed from man to the rabbit and to other animals; he believes that "tubercle is a zymotic and contagious disease." His book is now before the Academy of Medicine, and for the proper investigation of this important matter—one of the most important as regards human mortality that could come before a body of scientific men—the Academy appoints certain persons who are thought to be most competent to investigate the subject and make their report. Among these is the well-known and laborious experimentalist, M. Colin, the Professor of Pathology at Alfort, the school I have just described.

When will a Faculty of Medicine of England, Ireland, or Scotland appoint a Veterinary Professor to investigate any subject connected with human pathology? When will all our *medical* students be *examined* upon subjects that are thought necessary for a Horse Doctor in France? And lastly, when will our Government cease from patronising quackery and imposition by its stamp, and from taking money at the same time from the qualified practitioner for his registration fee and for his diploma? These conclusions were written in 1867, and I had not time to add some of the statistics, 759 single degrees, and the Army and Navy statistics.

PREDICTION 1870.

As I have said, the above summary was written in 1867. Since this period all Chemists and Druggists in England are obliged to pass an examination (p. 48.) The London College of Surgeons (which, like the College of Physicians, should be a Commonalty) has opened its Hall to the members, although, as I have said at page 35, the change is one rather of necessity than of choice. The members assembled passed resolutions in favour of a One Portal for all, based on the representative system, and nearly 10,000 medical practioners, 1870, have petitioned Government for the like reforms. Notwithstanding these unmistakable expressions on the part of the profession, Earl De Grey is to introduce a Bill in the House of Lords, the second reading of which is fixed for the 2nd of May; in this Bill not a word is said about the representative system, and if the Corporations, "*in consequence of the services they have rendered*," (see pages 8 to 12, 30, 32, 34) do not agree, the matter is to be referred to the Committee of Corporations, the General Medical Council, (page 10.)

I leave the reader to his reflections, and in conclusion I volunteer a prediction. I have stated that Botany, Zoology, Histology, and Hygiene, subjects now ignored by our Medical Council; in the year 1970, will not only form part of every Student's examination, but that the whole system of examination will be changed; Students will not only be required to know the structure and anatomy of plants and animals, but they will be required to know their diseases—to trace the various forms of structural derangement, from the lowest forms of organization to the highest; a beautiful and wonderful revelation, that will lead to more practical good than any method of research yet pursued?

29, *Beaufort Street, Chelsea,*
April 25th, 1870.